RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

3 AUG. 1926

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 183— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.		Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA	MARU	5845	2 Aug.	12 Aug
TOTTORI	MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA	MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
NAGANO	MARU	3824	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO	MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Sumatra Maru ..	I. Kavasaki	5,863	11 July	23 July
*Celebes Maru ..	G. Gotoh ..	5,863	30 „	8 Aug.
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimasaki	4,366	3 Aug.	15 „
*Honolulu Maru ..	..	5,751	8 „	22 „
Borneo Maru ..	..	5,804	3 „	6 Sep.

* Calls at Shanghai.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
1 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
13 „	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles —£50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th „	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE†	Straits, China & Japan.
25th „	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th „	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with OATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo,
† Cargo Steamer. Calls at Colombo, Straits, Hongkong and Japan only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA ..	East & South Africa
4th „	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
6th „	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.
Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,6[illegible]9.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE,
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"
one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of ½ per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.
Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esouf Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

MARIANI TONIC WINE
BRINGS
New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),
HEAD OFFICE:— 18, Lamington Road, Grant Road. BOMBAY. *BRANCH:*— Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction, Girgaum.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS
AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.
APPLY TO:—
THE IONIC PHARMACY
Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 6519 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 472906 to 472910 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Harilal Maganlal, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

HARILAL M. DALAL.

R3582

WANTED.

1. Office.—District Board, Gaya.
2. Post and Pay.—A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500.
3. QUALIFICATIONS required. — (a) Must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any Indian University or have passed the final examination of any recognised College of Engineering in India; or

   (b) Must have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom (e.g., King's College, London; Coopers' Hill College, the Crystal Palace School of Engineering; or

   (c) Must have qualified for the Associate Membership of the Institutes of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom; and (i) have held charge of important works for not less than five years as District Engineer and produce a certificate from his immediate superior during such employment that his conduct was satisfactory; and (ii) produce evidence that his knowledge of the vernacular of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.
4. TERMS.—Shall be on probation for two years.
5. Officer to whom application should be made. — CHAIRMAN, District Board, Gaya.
6. Date by which application should be submitted.—31st August, 1926.

NOTE:—All application from intending candidates should be submitted in sealed and registered covers and be superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope adressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. None need apply, who does not hold the qualifications stated in clause 3 above on the date of application.

ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINHA,
Chairman, District Board, Gaya.

27041

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd August, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1926, to the 6th day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1926.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 12th day of August, 1926, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st day of July 1926 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

27064

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1926, at 2-35 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To approve the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as Director who has been appointed by the Board to fill up the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji A. Wadia who resigned on 23rd July 1926.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from 23rd day of July, 1926, to 6th day of August 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1926.

27065

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1926, at 2-40 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To approve the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as Director who has been appointed by the Board to fill up the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji A. Wadia who resigned on 23rd July, 1926.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1926, to 6th day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1926.

27066

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1926, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1926, to the 6th day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1926.

N.B.:—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 12th day of August 1926 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st day of July 1926 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

27067

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1926, at 2-50 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as Director.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 23rd day of July, 1926, to the 6th day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1926.

N.B.:—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 12th day of August, 1926, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st day of July, 1926, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

27068

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

QUOTATIONS are invited on or before 7th August, 1926, for the clearing and filling a plot of ground in the School of Art Compound and laying down a lawn. The plot measures roughly 13332 sq. ft. Apply to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

27058

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 fe. male) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

B6995

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ISMAILJI SULEMANJI LAKDAWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a dealwood merchant, of late residing at Dhabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1.) ABDUL HUSSEIN MULLA ALLIBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhabu Street, outside the Fort and (2) AMTUBAI, daughter of Gulamalli Nathubhai and widow of Mulla Allibhai Hasambhai, also of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dhabu Street, outside the Fort, executor and executrix respectively of the said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 9th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. UNWALLA .PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

27063

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR HARGOWAN ANANDJI, late of Bombay Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, a Bachelor. ..... Deceased.

(1) RATILAL BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Sharebroker, residing at Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay. (2) THAKAR KARSANDAS THACKERSEY RAVJI, also of Bombay. Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, and (3) JAMNADAS CHHOTALAL, also of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, having no occupation, residing at Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will of the said deceased. ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

27068

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NILKANT BABALI SUTAR, late a Stove shopkeeper of Bombay, Sutar Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

SAVITRIBAI, widow of the said Nilkant Babali Sutar, also of Bombay Sutar Hindu, Inhabitant, residing at Mohan Buildings, Laxmi Chawl, Room No. 3, Girgaon, Bombay, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. PERCIVAL

The 19th day of June, 1926.

SAVITRIBAI, widow of
Nilkanth Babali Sutar
Petitioner-in-person.

3581

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of ANNASAHEB NARAYANDAS THACKERSEY, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a landed Proprietor and Mill Agent, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

(1.) MADHAVJI DAMODAR THACKERSEY of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort. (2) MANECKBAI, widow of the said Annasaheb Narayandas Thackersey, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, the executors named in the said Will. ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 27th day of July, 1926.

PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

27055

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES GERMAN-MAKE TURKISH CAPS.

Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Taleb M. Gubbay, of Parsi Gully, Meerza Street, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on MONDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1 Case, 50 dozen, Quality "Abbase" in boxes of 1|2 dozen.
9 Cases each 50 dozen, Quality "Zuckerbazar" in boxes of 1|2 dozen.
3 Cases, each 100 dozen, Quality "Bazar German" No. 2 in packets of 1|2 dozen.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIX THOUSAND FUNNY FEET
SIX THOUSAND HEARTY LAUGHS
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
"NEVER SAY DIE"
A rib tickling joy ride.
Live, Love and Laugh.
(Six Reels)
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"NEVER WEAKEN"
The greatest Comedy howl ever attempted in a film.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Patrons please note change of time.
YOU'LL DIE LAUGHING
at this ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"TEN SCARS MAKE A MAN."
Pathe's newest fascinating
SUPER-SERIAL in 10 chapters 20 Reels
TO-DAY first four chapters, 8 reels, with
ALLENE RAY, Queen of Film Stars in an absorbing tale of many adventures.
Scheming heroism and romance. ALSO:
"LITTLE ROBINSON'S CORKSCREW"
A GREAT COMEDY!
Daily at: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday, Matinee at 3 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.
BRING THE FAMILY!
DON'T MISS this Greatest Film SERIAL ever made.
CROWN CINEMA.
Marble Theatre. - - - Sandhurst Road
NOTE:—A Revolver will be given free to the holders of Box and Balcony tickets.
N License needed

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Saurashtra Ltd's Comedy
KALABAJ
ASHAK
WOOING TACTICS
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of CHHOTALAL HARGOVANDAS GANDHI, a widower, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant for the use and benefit of Thakoredas Chhotalal Gandhi, the minor son of the deceased abovenamed. ... Deceased.

MOHANLAL HARGOVANDAS GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 24th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. MOWDAVALA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

27069

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on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3556

WANTED—AGENCIES of Big Spg. and Wvg. Mills to sell Cloths and Yarns, for a up-country firm of Bombay Deccan. Please apply Box No. 1766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3559

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—SERVICES of one good SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Calcutta. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Messrs. JEEWANLAL & CO., Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.
A R3580

WANTED—An experienced and young CANVASSER in Medical line. He should be well educated and of clean habits. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to MODERN CHEMICAL WORKS, Delhi.
A R3583

WANTED—Honest, ambitious men everywhere to start manufacturing business in their own home on Rs. 3 capital. 300 to 1,000 per cent profit guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Prospectus and complete money making particulars against 5 annas stamps. BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3578

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

'Bombay Chronicle'

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

QUETTA ROSY PEACHES, Nectarines, Plums, Greengages, Apples six lbs., one kind Rupees ten. Delivery free. Quality best. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R3520

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NIL PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free. Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FRUIT and GRAFT.—Matchless Langra or Mohanthakur Rs. 9 per 100; Mango, Lichi Graft fruitable next season Rs. 13 dozen. Catalogue free. Advance essential. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GRAFT STORE, DARBHANGA.
F R3557

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT (Registered under Act XXI 1860).—Teaches Homœopathy, Electro-Homœopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
P R3454

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TOYS ! TOYS !! TOYS !!!—250 most attractive Metal Toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid). A most profitable bargain. Sample Box Rs. 2 (post paid). Also German Toys from Rs. 25 upwards. (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street-Camp, Karachi.)
T R3579

FOR SALE—Cheapest and Best Petrol, Motor Oils, Greases, Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Lubricating Oils, Crude Oils, Gin Sundries, etc. Apply Post Box No. 3090, Bombay, No. 3.
T R3525

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
DAILY & SUNDAY

Simla Agents:

Messrs. RADHA KISHON Bros.
THE MALL

will deliver copies at your Residence.

Poona Agents:

Messrs LA CROIX & Co.
290, Main Street,

Will deliver copies at your Residence

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 2nd

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to 2nd August 1924	June 1st to 2nd August 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	1 32	38 93	24 99	36 39
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	3 80	58 02	27 13	40 39
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	3 12	50 06	27 57	38 37
Komp and Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 2nd August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.684 inches (·014 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.654 inches (-011 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —·021 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 75 9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.1 degrees (0.2 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 76.0 degrees (1.5 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 91 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W
Velocity " " 16 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 224 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10)
Rainfall in 24 hours 1·32 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.86 "
" " " year 42·02 "
Weather Remarks .. .. Squally

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 2ND AUGUST, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north-west and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal except at Delhi, where it is in excess. Temperature also was normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra Nhas had 0.77 in. of rain, Mainpuri 2.01 in., Jhansi 0.48 in., Cawnpore 0.40 in. and Allahabad 0.70 in Skies are heavily clouded over most parts. The air is locally more humid than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperature were below normal in the north-west and the maximum alone in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over the Sind coast and clear or lightly clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.18 in. of rain and Indore 0.35 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Akola has had 0.48 in. of rain and Chanda 1.54 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is not far from normal.

Temperature was normal except at Nagpur, where it was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.32 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.38 in., Marmugao 3.60 in. and Karwar 3.91 in. Skies are generally overcast. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 84.1 deg. (normal) and a minimum of 76.0 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.26 in of rain. Skies are in general heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Gujarat. Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Hyderabad and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 2.19 in., Calicut 1.54 in., Cochin 1.84 in. and Bangalore 0.52 in.

Forecast:—No large change.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 1st Aug. 1926 issued from Simla:—

The monsoon has again been vigorous in north-east India and the United Provinces and extended in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, north-east Baluchistan and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair, Mergui Bassein two inches; Diamond Island four; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab one and a half; Cheerapunji eight; Cox's Bazar four; Naravangani two; Jessore one and a half; Burdwan two; Mymensingh, Bogra three; Purnea one and a half; Patna, Gaya three; Bahraich one and a half; Bareilly three; Meerut two; Dalhousie three; Gulbarga one.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 2.

Elysia, Duncan, Liverpool.
Risaldar, Martin, Java.
Sikh, Park, Java.
Tamba Maru, Hideshima, Kobe.
Genoa, Ranzamino, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3.

Cranfield, Fea, Colombo.
Gange, Gazano, Genoa.
Sigrun, Svensen, Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, August 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 14/8, Graham's Tdg Co.
2 China, 4173, London, 14/8, M M and Co.
3 Takhiva, 3800, Africa, 4/8, S M and Co.
4 Vigo 3243, Hull, 4/8, J. Finlay & Co.
6 Neuenfels, 4996, Karachi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
7 City of Mandalay, 4511, Karachi, 6/8, K Nixon and Co.
11 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/8, L T and M Italiana
15 Masula, 4454, NF, NF, M M and Co.
16 San Fco. Zavier, 152, NF, NF, Indian C N and T Co.
BPS Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan, 12/8, N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sikh, 3288, Java, NF, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, Busrah, 4/8, M M and Co.
6 Ozarda, 3038, Rangoon, NF, M M and Co.
8 Sigrum, 3180, Karachi, 2/8, Scindia S N Co.
9 Gange 1933 Genoa 3/8 L Triestino & M I S N Cos.
10/11 Celebes Maru, 4262, Japan, 8/8, O S Kaisha.
14 Torilla, 3189, Calcutta, 3/8, M M and Co.
15 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 11/8, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, NF, 4/8, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti, 2698, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
C/R Gayana, 3191, NF, NF, M M and Co.
F Skuld, 649, Bangkok, 3/8, F F Campbell and Co.
L/M Cranefield, 3213, NF, 2/8 M M and Co.
N Joypore, 3209, Japan, 10/8, M M and Co.
P Risaldar, 3052, Java, NF, T Morrison and Co.
Q Padma 298 M. Coast N.F. Bombay Steamship.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 2.

S S China for London:—43 bales cotton, J. A Begbie and Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton, S Joharmall

For Kobe:—560 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, S Damjee and Sons.

For Hongkong:—850 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Joypore for Shanghai:—1 bundle fox skins, M M Fida Mohamed.

For Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—2 bundles woollen carpets, 1 case cotton prints, A Nimazee and Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 800 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—2231 bales cotton, The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 400 bales cotton, Humayun Bros; 202 bales cotton J Dewji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ali Bros; 300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 2.

S S Toyooka Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha:—35 cases cotton shirting, 109 cases silk goods, 5 cases peppermint oil, 4 cases menthol crystal, 8 cases cotton crepe goods, 330 drums sodium sulphite, 6 cases toys.

From Osaka:—240 cases glass bangles, 30 cases whistles, 80 cases 60 bales cotton shirting, 65 bales 25 cases grey cotton shirting, 337 cases 176 bales cotton yarn, 40 cases cotton twill, 34 cases glass beads, 29 cases cotton checks, 32 cases glass ware, 12 cases shell buttons, 16 cases cotton hosiery under-shirts, 12 cases cotton, 5 cases toys, 17 cases leather belt, 60 bales glue, 10 cases cotton goods, 10 cases toys, 30 cases 110 bundles veneer chest, 11 cases cotton hosiery goods, 10 cases rubber goods, 10 cases cotton cloth, 32 cases glass bottles, 25 cases refined antimony, 60 cases rubber toys and goods, 10 cases glass tubes, 200 casks red lead, 10 cases cotton flannel, 10 cases brass tumblers, 6 cases umbrella sticks, 20 packages crucible, 10 cases nickel boxes, 15 casks miso.

From Kobe:—80 cases celluloid bangles, 76 cases glass bangles, 113 cases cotton shirting, 40 bales 30 cases cotton sheeting, 104 cases silk goods, 13 cases toys, 16 cases peppermint oil, 19 cases cotton twill, 15 cases cycle parts, 13 cases shell ware, 1730 pieces timber, 10 cases menthol crystal, 11 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 25 cases amorces, 18 cases camphor, 13 cases glass beads.

From Tokyo:—15 cases cotton yarn, 41 cases clocks and parts, 44 cases rubber toys, 9 cases celluloid toys, 17 cases toys.

From Nagoya:—37 cases glass ware, 43 cases porcelain toys, 78 bales grey shirting, 25 bales grey dhooty, 6 cases porcelain.

From Singapore:—18 tanks lubricating oil, 152 bundles cassia, 372 bundles rattan, 93 bags damar batu, 315 bags saga flour, 28 bags 31 D/bags nut meg, 20 D/bags pepper, 30 D/bags 15 bags coffee, 150 packages sugar candy, 242 bags betel nuts, 110 D/bags sago pearl, 55 cases 12 bundles gum Benjamin, 10 rolls tyres, 90 bags pepper, 9 cases rubber goods, 24 cases mace.

From Shanghai:—410 bags green peas, 1258 bags green beans, 166 bags sesamum seeds, 25 bales cotton yarn, 13 bales white and yellow silk, 128 bales 120 cases 116 chests 125 H/chests tea, 50 cases silk piece-goods and pongee, 20 cases silk goods, 146 bales raw silk.

From Canton:—50 packages tea, 175 cases 450 bales cassia, 21 cases paper, 61 bales matting, 1 case silk goods.

From Hongkong:—9 cases silk piece-goods and pongee silk, 25 bales rubber belting, 250 bags sugar, 200 bags green beans, 50 cases canned salmon, 17 cases cotton socks, 9 coils hemp rope.

From Penang:—124 bags betel nuts, 152 bags pearl tapioca, 150 slabs tin, 3 bags nut meg.

From Colombo:—90 bags plumbago, 128 cases tea, 451 bags areca nuts, 5 kegs nails.

From Batavia:—17 H/chests 22 chests 184 cases tea.

From Moji:—120 bales straw boards.

From Seattle:—50 cases canned salmon.

From Vancouver:—110 cases canned salmon.

From Yokkaichi:—5 cases porcelain.

S S Jalajyoti from Rangoon, Agents The Scindia S N Co Ltd:—801 bags chola, 11690 bags rice, 1809 bags cotton seeds, 100 bags white beans, 125 bags paloon, 30 bales cotton, 2 bales cotton piece-goods.

From Colombo:—101 bags areca nuts, 100 bags green gram,

From Tuticorin:—35 bales senna leaves, 78 bales cotton, 77 bags tea, 10 bundles medicinal roots.

S S Skuld from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd:—657 bundles yang battons, 664 pieces teak squares, 372 pieces yang squares, 9 bundles raw silk, 6 boxes rupee coins.

From Colombo:—45 cases dripping.

hosiery, 24 cases tin ware, 87 cases cotton flannel, 179 cases glass ware, 25 cases metal ware, 40 cases rubber toys, 38 cases cotton drill, 61 cases cotton crepe, 92 cases 27 bales

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON MON. THE 2nd OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0 16	0.84	—0.68	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.39	2.80	—1.41	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	10.17	10.43	—0.26	34.77
Lahore ..	..	3.32	7.52	—4.20	19.62
Hissar ..	..	5.08	5.63	—0.56	14.47
Ambala ..	0 04	15.34	11.74	+3.60	30.49
Delhi ..	0 10	11.79	11.09	+0.70	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0 77	11 38	12.16	—0 78	26.90
Mainpur ..	2 01	11 5-	10 38	+1.14	27.07
Jhansi ..	0 48	4.94	16.81	11.87	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.40	16.89	14.55	+2.31	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.70	9.52	17.44	—7.92	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 93	1.21	—0.28	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0 78	3.94	—3.16	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	4 85	4.78	+0.07	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	7.92	9.57	—1.65	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	6.01	10.97	—4.96	24.21
Kotah ..	..	6.67	13.19	—6.52	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0 04	27.05	28.24	—1.19	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	9.90	8.40	+1.50	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	5.77	8.64	—2.87	13.52
Veraval ..	..	26.46	11.62	14.84	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	14.59	15.72	—1.13	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	9.41	11.19	—1.78	21.26
para ..	0 18	28.06	25.54	+2.52	40.97
Surat ..	0 91	18.59	16.26	+2.39	28.82
Ahmedabad ..	0 06	9.06	11.86	—2.80	24.70
Deesa ..					
Central India W.	..	14.46	13.85	+0.60	29.19
Neemuch ..	0 35	9.97	16.14	—6.17	33.12
Indore ..					
Central Provinces	0 08	12.54	26.41	13.87	55.11
Jubbulpore ..	..	12.34	21.61	—9.27	44.98
Saugor ..	0 05	17.47	22.65	—5.18	48.83
Hoshangabad	..	14.90	14.38	+0.52	29.63
Khandwa ..	0 18	16.99	15.21	+1.78	31.35
Akola ..	0 13	10.02	15.82	—5.80	33.05
Amraoti ..	0 01	21.62	23.65	—2.15	48.97
Nagpur ..	0 54	18.54	24.71	—6.37	31.90
Chanda ..	..	6.74	24.43	17.69	50.83
Raipur ..					
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	1.32	38.93	43 65	—4.72	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	1.38	55.40	63.84	—7.92	99.98
Mormugao ..	3.60	55.79	62.08	—6.29	94.95
Karwar 22rd..	3 91	60.57	76 19	16 12	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	6.13	9.31	—3.18	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	9.37	8.74	+0.63	22.35
Poona ..	0 14	10.32	12.10	—1.78	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	6.67	9.22	—2.55	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	3.62	5.66	—2.04	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.26	22.49	25.25	—2.76	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	13.18	12.20	+0.98	27.55
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	0 12	7.35	16.51	—8.66	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0 02	4.70	11.42	—6.72	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	2.19	70.01	75.49	—5.48	125.68
Calicut ..	1.54	73 74	65.67	+8.07	117.16
Cochin ..	1.84	68.67	52.35	11.32	114.51
Trivandrum	0.21	21.27	21.05	+0.22	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 01	25.02	13.26	11.76	84.19
Madras Excluding					
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	0 06	9.16	11.27	—2.11	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.23	3.76	—0.53	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	11.18	7.09	+4.09	31.23
Madras ..	..	3 17	5.11	—1.94	50.74
Bangalore ..	0 53	6.81	7.34	—1.03	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0 14	2 93	3.18	—0.25	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	3 82	3.07	+0.75	33.18
Nagapatam ..	0 61	0 40	3 35	—2 95	54.98

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we
(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,
(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

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6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.
Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Reuter reported to-day uncharged to 3 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on come long liquidation. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The American markets have kept steady over the week-end.—The whole position depends dpon favourable weather. The next Bureau Report will be published on the 9th inst.; and as the weather since the 16th ultimo when the last report was compiled, has been somewhat unfavourable, we advise caution on the "short" side.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 31st ulto. as under:—

"Prospects of better weather in the West"

A slight change being reported in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning almost unchanged at Rs. 348 for Broath July/August, and eased to Rs. 347 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses. On Shroffs buying the market improved to Rs. 348 1/2 and closed at the same rate. whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 328 1/4 and fluctuating within a meagre range closed at Rs. 327 1/2. Exporters were moderate sellers whilst Shroffs were buyers. At Sewri the Bazar opened Rs. 327 3/4 and going up to Rs. 328 closed quiet but steady at Rs. 327 1/2. Commission Houses were buyers whilst jobbers were sellers.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 316 and declined to Rs. 315 1/2 on moderate selling by a Japanese firm. On Shroffs buying the market advanced to Rs. 316 1/2 and closed at Rs. 316. F G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 267.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday with moderate demand.

To-day 100 bs. Dholjera and 200 Bs. Kalagin were tendered. Total tenders upto-date are 5.300 Bs. against Broach contract.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations 6 p.m.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May	327 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/August	348 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Decr./Jan.	267
Fine Oomra Decr./Jan.	316

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M. G. Bengal Superfine 313, Fine 301, F. Good 287, Good 279.

M. G. S. Punjab Superfine 313, Fine 297, F. Good 285, Good 275.

M. G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 350, Fine 340. F. Good 325.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 Superfine 375, Fine 365. F. Good 350

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 Superfine 365, Fine 355. F. Good 340.

M. G. Broach No. 2 Superfine 368, Fine 360, F. Good 352, Good 344.

M. G. Punjab/American Superfine 378, Fine 370, F. Good 362, Good 354.

M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar Superfine 378, Fine 370. F. Good 362. Good 354.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May	328
Fully Good Broach July/August	348
Fully Good Bengal Decr./Jan.	267
Fine Oomra Decr./Jan.	316
M. G. Southerns Aug./Sept.	330

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st July 1926.

Cotton	9,390 Bs.
Wheat	1,640 Cwt.
Linseed	3,508 ,,
Rape, etc.	23 ,,
Gingellyseed	272 ,,
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	1,522 ,,
Castorseed	201 ,,
Rice.	4,338 ,,
Myrabollams	839 ,,
Cottonseed	249 ,,
Mowraseed	6.257 ,,
Gram	652 ,,
Juwar	175 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	nil
Bajri	724 ,,
Coal	611 Tons

RATILAL & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION

Bombay, Aug 2

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received today the following cable from their friends Messrs. Harries, Irby and Vose of New-York:—

"Cotton still depends upon weather, more favourable lately; dry sunshine needed; heavy insect damage claimed. Next Government report will be issued on 9th August Private estimates of condition around 69 per cent."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 2.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,91,218	2,96,367
Central India ..	111	3,78,982	3,45,231
Barsi and Nagas ..	66	2,23.278	2,0,7916
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,101	98,205
Berar	48	4,77,397	5,70,965
Central Provinces ..		2,46,504	2,57,987
Total Oomras ..	200	16,91,480	17,76,671
Dholera	59	2,82,168	3,14,632
N.W. Provinces ..	331	1.29.979	1.32,555
Rajputana	63	1,12.307	81,068
Sind-Punjab ..	189	2.94,249	3.64,393
Broach	89	3,12,564	4.86,663
Odompta & Dharwar	273	1,50,763	2.06,314
Westerns-Northerns	277	1,04,659	1,12,982
Cocanada		2,984	1,766
Tinnevelly and			
Cambodia ..	717	64,092	36,376
Persian		4,659	5.846
American	3	17,260	9,649
Egyptian and			
African	92	79,244	65,791
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,645	3,513
Total ..	2,390	32,50,050	35,98,229

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 2nd Aug. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		5,32,927	6,76,690
Japan & China ..	23,704	17,74,972	19,65,797
Coast Ports ..		23,199	21,577
Up country by Rail.		1.09.982	15,096
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		15,368	33,269
Total	23,704	24,47,448	27,12,319

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	270/75	.....
Bengal Fine M G	255/65	.....
Bengal F G M G	240/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/50	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/30	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	325/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/310	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G	345/55	.....
Broach F G M G	315/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65	.....
Muthia F G M G	240/45	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	365/70	.....
Westerns Good M G	310/20	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	310/20	.....
Dhollera F G M G.	310/315	.....
Kalagin F.G. M G	.....	.....

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 2.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 1 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202/5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Surdari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 6
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x 11s. 6:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Shahapur	,,	12 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 2.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D	1|5 29|32
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A	1|6 3|16
Bank's buying T T	1|5 15|16
Bank's buying D D	1|5 31|32
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs	1392
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs	1502
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1487
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs.	130 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs.	126 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	150 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	196 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs	157
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	276
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols	4.86 3/16
London—Paris Frcs	199.50
London—Switzerland Frcs	25.12
London—Brussels Frcs	192.00
London—Rome Liras	150.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	

Exchange market steady—dull.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Sovereigns Ready	13/7/9
Sovereigns Forward	13/7/9
National Bank Bar Gold	21|10|6
Bar gold ready Rs.	21/8/6
Bar gold forward Rs.	21/8/6 Sept.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21/7/6 Oct.
Bar silver ready Rs.	66/5/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs.	66/5 Sept.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	66/3 Oct.

London, July 30.

Bar gold ready s.	84/11½
Silver ready d.	29/6
Silver forward d.	29/6

TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet. Small amount of business has been done. Very little business doing. We have a poor opinion of the market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

3 Months	4 9|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 per cent.
Money Call 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 1/2 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

To congratulate the Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer on his nomination as member of the League of Nations the Indian Officers' Association, Madras, of which he is the president, gave a dinner on Saturday last in the premises of the association.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	¾	58 12 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 8 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	¾	57 0 0
Brass, German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French ¾ to 2		0 0 0
Copper German	¾	59 0 0
Copper German	1	60 12 0
Copper German	1¼	60 12 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	56 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 6 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 2.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/1.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/14.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929\|47 Rs. 101/9.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945\|55 Rs. 108/5.

5 1\|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107\|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100\|8

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102\|3

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106\|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107\|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108\|15

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113\|6

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/1.

Tone of Market steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1400
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	150 3/4
Shanghai	196 1/2
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	157

Market steady.

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Ready:—21/8/6.

Vaida Srayan:—Opening 21/8/6, highest 21/8/9, at 6 p.m. 21/8/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Srayan:—Opening 0/1/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/2/3.

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Ready:—66/4/0.

Vaida Srayan:—Opening 66/5/0, highest 66/5/3, at 6 p.m. 66/5/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 66/2/0, highest 66/2/3, at 6 p.m. 66/2/3.

Teji Mandi:—

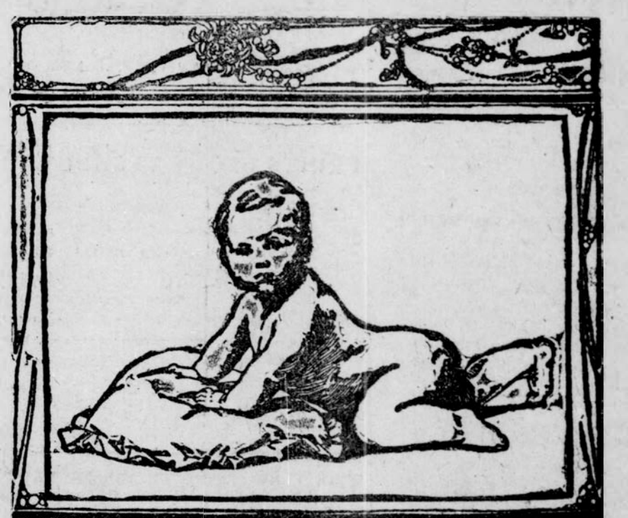
Sravan Vaida:—Opening 0/14/0.

Vaida:—Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/6/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

G.B.S. ON HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Replying to Germany's congratulations on his seventieth birthday, Mr. George Bernard Shaw states: "The British dread any form of intellect, and are convinced that any form of art, though enjoyable clandestinely, is essentially immoral. Therefore, the sole notice the British took of my birthday was to prohibit broadcasting of my speech.—Free Press.



Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India:
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

Mother! Would you not be horrified at the thought of robbing baby of his birthright?

Breast-feeding is every baby's birthright and you will realise that you *must* breast-feed *your* baby, if you can, when you stop to think of the many and grave dangers to which artificially fed babies are exposed. Infantile diarrhœa, rickets and marasmus, which take such a heavy toll of bottle-fed babies, year by year, are almost unknown amongst breast-fed babies.

If you have insufficient milk; if your milk is too poor in quality to satisfy baby, or if you, yourself, suffer from fatigue or overstrain as a result of nursing baby, you will find a means of overcoming all these difficulties in Lactagol.

LACTAGOL, taken by the nursing mother, copiously increases the flow and so enriches the quality of the milk that the baby is fully satisfied, looks well, sleeps well and is contented and happy. It also strengthens mother and leads to a renewed feeling of vigour and well-being.

LACTAGOL FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

is prescribed by doctors, recommended by nurses, and used in over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone. Taken before baby comes, LACTAGOL strengthens the mother in such a way that she is far better enabled to support the strain of baby's arrival and also ensures for baby firm flesh, strong bone formation and good, sound teeth. Obtainable from all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers: E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd., Lactagol Laboratories, Mitcham, Surrey. Agents in India:—The Anglo-French Drug Co (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460 Bombay; P.O. Box No. 2139 Calcutta.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade Mark

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.

Council Election Meeting 6.30 p.m. Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman to preside.

Postal Notice.—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Umsinga" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (Tuesday), at 6.30 p.m.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 7th instant at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Tivimnenses Annual Gathering.—The annual gathering of Tivimnenses will be held under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, the 7th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Gita Class.—Swami Viswananda of the Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, (Santa-Cruz) will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday), a public class in English of the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Nayar Samaj Co-Operative Hostel Society.—The Nayar Samaj, Bombay, will hold tournaments in Badminton, Ping pong and Chess (Indian) in connection with the celebration of "Onam" on the 22nd instant. Entries will close on the 3rd instant. It is open to members only.

MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

A joint meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executives of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will take place at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

Modh Brahmana Vidyotejak Sabha.—Applications for scholarships are invited from the College students of the Modh Chaturvedi Brahmana Caste (Surat Athavisi) stating their age, studies, family income and other necessary information with a certificate from two respectable gentlemen of the community. Applications should reach the Secretary, Modh Brahmana Vidyotejak Sabha, Ram Nivas, 7th Khetwadi Lane, Bombay No. 4, before the 15th August.

Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak's anniversary was celebrated on a grand from by Mr. K.N. Karandikar, B.A., S.T.C., at the Versowa Marathi School Hall, Versowa, on the 1st instant at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) The Hall was full of the residents of the village, who were delighted at the sweet 'Keertan.'

Bombay Hawkers' Protest Meeting.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Muzuferabad Hall, Grant Road to protest aganst the proposed "Hawkers' Act" by the Bombay Municipality. All the hawkers as well as their sympathisers are requested to kindly attend the meeting. Mr. Jhabwala will preside.

Lokmanya Anniversary at Bandra.—Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee, the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak's anniversary was celebrated at the Municipal Marathi School Hall, Waterfield Road, Bandra, on the 31st ultimo, at 10 p.m. (S.T.) About 400 people attended the meeting where Mr. K.N. Karandikar, delivred 'Keertan' on the life of Lokmanya.

Death of a Jain Merchant.—Several meetings of the people of Mangrol residing in Bombay were held last week to express regret at the death of Seth Tulsidas Mohunji, a prominent and philanthropic member of the Jin community.

It was further resolved to raise a memorial to mark the community's sense of appreciation of the services rendered and with this view a fund was started to which over Rs. 3000 were subscribed on the spot, Mr. Jamnadas Morarji heading the list with Rs. 501.

Steamer Movements.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with mails from London of 29th ultimo left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 31st ultimo.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ramak" with the mails from London of 22nd ultimo left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 1st istant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

MEETING AT MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.—A public meeting under the joint auspices o the Bombay Provincial Congress Committe and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Brana) will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyaya Hall, for contesting the forthcoming Provincial and Legislative elections accordig to the Congress Mandate. Mr. K.F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, Jayauklal K. Mehta, Purshottam Tricamdas, F.J. Ginwala an K.P. Khadilkar will speak.

Allare cordially invited to attend.

POF. V. G. BIJAPURKAR DEAD

POONA, Aug. 2.

Prof. V.G. Bijapurkar died yesterday at Talegon. He poineered the national education ovement is 1905.—A.P.

HIGH COURT.

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH MURDER

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON INDIAN WOMAN

With a crowded Court packed with lawyers, military officers and the general public, a sensational murder case against two European soldiers commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival and a special jury at the High Court Sessions on Monday. The accused are Private L. Coleman, aged 26, and Signaller Maurice Forte, aged 22, belonging to the West Yorkshire Regiment stationed at Mhow Cantonment, who are charged with having committed the murder of an Indian woman, named Musammat Radhia, or in the alternative with culpable homicide or grievous hurt.

Mr. Kemp, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Noronha, instructed by the Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while the accused were defended by Mr. D. B. Binning, Bar-at-Law.

A question of matter relating to jurisdiction having been disposed of.

A special jury was empannelled composed entirely of Europeans with Capt. E. M. Gilbert Lodge, lately the Land Manager of the Bombay Development Department, as the Foreman.

Mr. Kemp, outlining the prosecution case, stated that on May 24th last, the deceased Mussamat Radhia who lived in the village of Melande in Indore State about 4 or 5 miles from Mhow, went to Mhow Cantonment to sell grass with her 9-year-old son. On her way back she met both the accused, and one of them caught her by the waist from behind. A struggle then ensued between them, in the course of which the woman picked up a stone and hit him on the head. The second accused who had a stick in his hand then joined in the attack on the woman. The small boy then got frightened and ran to the village, from where some people arrived on the scene and pursued the accused who were running away. They succeeded in securing the first accused whom they tied with a rope and took to the village. The second accused escaped and informed his friends in the Barracks who then went to the village and got the first accused released. The woman who was seriously wounded and lay unconscious, was then removed to the hospital where she died a fortnight later. The accused were subsequently arrested.

Evidence is being led for the prosecution in this case.

BACK BAY BUNGLE,

MEARS COMMITTEE INSPECTS RECLAMATION SCHEME.

The Back Bay Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India met at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday morning for the first time, when all the members were present. At the suggestion of Sir Grimwood Mears, the chairman of the Committee, it was decided to visit the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme before commencing the regular business entrusted to the Committee. The members, therefore, left the Secretariat for the visit and returned at about 2 p.m.

The Committee then met informally in the Secretariat at 3 p.m. Sir A. Grimwood Meares, the Chairman presiding. All the members were present. The Committee discussed the work before them. As it was ultimately decided, the Committee will meet to-day at 11 a.m. at the Secretariat; and three prominent witnesses will be examined. Mr. Mackie, the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department and Captain E. J. Headlam, Director, the Royal Indian Marine Bombay will give evidence before the Committee in the morning; while Sir Lawless Hepper, Director of the Development Department whose evidence would be very important will be examined in the afternoon.

It is understood the Committee will hold its sittings every day. Several "obvious witnesses" whose names are not yet definitely known are invited to give evidence before the Committee.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

2nd August, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.68
To-day's Opening Rate	17.65
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	1774
Difference	.6

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Closed.

Khandi	327-0-0
Sewri	327-8-0

MORE HOUSES COLLAPSE.

NO INJURY TO LIFE SUSTAINED.

Two cases of house collapses occurred on Monday morning in the Fort division but fortunately there was no injury to life or limb of anyone. The continuous heavy rain of Sunday gave apprehension of some untoward occurrence and on Monday morning at about 7 o'clock the residents of Pitha Street where a house collapse tragedy had occurred a few days ago, killing six persons on the spot, were again rudely shocked to hear the crash and on running to the spot found a portion of a third storey building belonging to Veliram Brijbhukanda coming down. Fortunately no one was injured although a portion of the debris fell on the roof of the adjoining building which is a Parsi Fire Temple or "Agiari."

The second mishap occurred soon after in the Fort opposite the Whiteaway Building where a portion of the old structure belonging to the Bombay Municipality gave way. As the building is being pulled down it was not tenanted and so in this case too no injury to life resulted.

Another five storeyed building situate in Ghogha Street is in danger of falling. The outside walls of the building are covered with moss and a number of small trees are growing near the windows. On Monday morning a portion of chunam work fell on the adjoining house and the tenants left the premises in time to save their lives.

HOUSE COLLAPSE VICTIM

The Coroner concluded an inquest on Monday touching the death of Ahmed Ramjan (30) who was injured by the collapse of a portion of the Khalak Dine buildin on the 20th ultimo at Gowalia Tank Road and died in the J. J. Hospital subsequently.

Jamshedji Pestonji Mistry, B.A.L.C.E., said the Khalak Dine Terrace was built in 1908 to 1910 in which year it was completed. He had seen cemental construction at the top over the third uoor. They had inserted wooden "dowels and pegs" between the joints of the stones. In themselves the "dowels" were not sufficiently strong to prevent a fall of the ornamental structures. To support them, they put pillars or corbels of stone. That was done in the case of this house. In his opinion one of the pillars (corbels) supporting the ornamental structure which was of Porebunder stone was soaked with water by reason of the heavy fall of rain and broke down with the result that the ornamental structure was brought down. In consequence of the riders of the verdicts of the Coroner's jury in some recent cases of death the municipality had now issued instructions not to use Porebunder stones for projections beyond two feet. In the case of this building the projectioss were three feet.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull. The jury were glad to know that the Municipality were not going to allow the use of Porbunder stones in exposed structures of buildings.

NEW CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

BAR WELCOMES MR. DASTUR

On Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, third Presidency Magistrate, who has been appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in place of Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, elevated to the High Court Bench, taking his seat yesterday for the first time at the Esplanade Police Court as the Chief Presidency Magistrate, his Worship was warmly welcomed both by the barristers and pleaders practising at the police court bar. Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of the Bar Association, said he considered it his privilege to congratulate his Worship on his elevation. The majority of the bar were gratified at his appointment and he hoped he would continue in his post. Mr. B. J. Dhondy, on behalf of the Pleaders' Bar, also welcomed his Worship.

His Worship thanked the Bar most sincerely for the kind welcome extended to him. It was very encouraging to him to find that his work had been appreciated so well. He thanked Mr. Saher for, the reference made to his (Mr. Dastur's) father and said it would be his endeavour to follow in his footsteps. His predecessor (Mr. Rangnekar) had been one of the most popular magistrates they had had. In a short time he had won golden opinions by his great ability and he honed his elevation to the Bench would be still more popular. His Worship again thanked the Bar for appreciating his work both at the Bar and as a magistrate.

NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE

Mr. Rangnekar Congratulated by the Bar.

On his assuming office on Monday as an additional Judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. S.S. Rangnekar, lately Chief Presidency Magistrate, was congratulated by the members of the Bar.

Mr. D.N. Bahadurji as the Senior Member welcomed the new Judge on behalf of his colleagues, and made appreciative references to his previous career especially to his work on the Police Court Bench.

Mr. Rangnekar, in thanking them ascribed whatever he had achieved so far to the training and traditions he had imbibed while he was at the Bar, and appealed to them to bear with his shortcomings and deficiencies.

SILVER MARKET DULL.

BULL SPECULATOR SELLING.

LONDON MARKET EASIER.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The Silver Market was dull throughout the day. There were no big sales to-day. In the morning the Bears were covering, and the rates for Shravan settlement improved one anna. In the afternoon, Sheth Chimansinha Motilal, the well-known "Bull" speculator, was selling. Hence the "tone" was easy. China and India were sellers in the London Market—China because of lower China Exchange—India because of ready rate for silver here having gone down six annas *below* the London "parity" rate. The rates in the afternoon were:—Ready Rs. 66-3; Shravan Settlement Rs. 66-4; Bhadarva 66-2.

GOLD "FIRM."

DUE TO LOWER EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Gold rates here were firm, because the sterling exchange rate has continued lower, the rate of exchange to-day being 1s. 5 7/8d.

The Gold Market opened to-day at Rs. 21-8-3 for 1st settlement, and it improved to Rs. 21-8-6. The well-known Calcutta speculator has taken some delivery in Ashad, which has given a bullish tone to the market.

It is rumoured in the market, that the Exchange Commission has fixed the Exchange rate at 1s. 5½d. This also was a bullish factor in the market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The Securities Market was closed to-day. But, there were private transactions going on, for 3½ Government Notes, around Rs. 77. The Bazaar "tone" was steady owing to continued good inquiry.

LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY AT POONA

POONA, Aug. 2.

The sixth anniversary of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was observed in Poona with great enthusiasm. The religious rites, prayers in temples and feeding of the poor were gone through. Yesterday morning addresses were delivered to the students of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya by Messrs. D.V. Gokhale, Jamnadas Mehta, Swami Narayan and in the new Poona College by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. In the evening a fine bust of Lokmanya Tilak specially prepared and presented to the Memorial trustees by Mr. Mhatre, artist of Bombay, was unveiled by Mr. V.T. Agashe, retired Executive Engineer of Poona. A public meeting was held on the Memorial Building grounds under the presidency of Mr. N.C. Kelkar and was addressed by Messrs. P.G. Joshi, Jamnadas, Mehta, Swami Narayan, Surve and other members of the Bombay Council.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Aug. 2.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, the sixth Tilak anniversary was celebrated, Mr. B.S. Niyogi, president, Nagpur Municipality, presiding. Dr. Khare said he was always loyal to the Congress and it was for those who were seceding from the Congress to see whether they were really following Lokmanya's lead.

Mr. Satydeo asked everyone present to take a vow to do something for their country.—Free Press.

VICEROY AT POONA.

SPENDS A QUIET DAY ON MONDAY

POONA, Aug. 2.

The Viceroy's proposed visit to the Nire Canal having been cancelled His Excellency spent a quiet day. He visited the Yeravda jail in themorning.—A. P.

VICEROY INSPECTS IRRIGATION PROJECTS

POONA, Aug. 1.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin accompanied by the Governor attended the parade service at All Saints Church, Kirkee this morning. Reverend J. A. Harding conducted the service. Afterwards Their Excellencies paid a visit to the non-Brahmin students' Hostel in the City and the military hospitals. There was a luncheon party at the Government House. Among those invited were General Sir Charles Richardson, the Chiefs of Miraj, Jamkhandi and Kurundwad and the Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri. In the afternoon Their Excellencies visited Bhatsar Dam, Lloyd Dam and Lake Whiting 36 miles from Poona in Bhor State territory. The Lloyd dam is the largest mass of masonry in the world. Their Excellencies were entertained here to tea by the Chief of Bhor who garlanded them and offered 'pan supari.' After an extensive tour of inspection of irrigation projects, Their Excellencies returned to Ganeshkhind at 8 p.m.—A.P.

VISIT TO NIRA CANALS ABANDONED

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the proposed visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin to the Nira Canals and the Vir Weir on Monday 2nd August has been cancelled.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY RAINS.

SURAT AND KHANDESH CROPS WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Reliable information has been received that the late heavy rains have done much damage to the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency.

Cotton plants have been washed away, in the Surat and Khandesh districts, owing to continuous and heavy rains at various places. We are informed, that much replanting would be necessary in these districts, as well as in other cotton producing centres.

The Bombay receipts of cotton this season are 300,000 bales lower than those of last year.

The above-mentioned causes may prove a source of strength to the Bombay Cotton Market—when we remember that American official crop estimate is likely to be lower, i.e., somewhere near 69 per cent.

CHILRDEN OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS

Some three years ago the Government of Bombay announced that schools maintained or aided out of public funds which refused to admit children of the Depressed Classes would be deprived of assistance from public funds and Educational officers were called upon to see that no disability was imposed on these children in any school conducted by a public authority in its own or in a hired building. Where buildings had been hired subject to the condition of exclusion of the Depressed Classes, the local authorities were to be pressed to make other arrangements free from any such condition. Similarly, where public schools were held in temples or sacred buildings, efforts were to be made to secure accommodation without delay.

From reports received from the Educational Inspectors it would appear that these orders have been observed generally in the schools maintained by local bodies in the Presidency, namely, by District Local Boards and Municipalities. There have been, however, some cases in which admission has been refused to Depressed Class children.

ADMISSION REFUSED.

In two schools in Deodad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District admission was refused by the owner of the school building in one cease and, by the villagers in the other case, where the school was held in temple. The Educational Inspector has taken steps to remove the hardship by providing other suitable accommodation for these children.

In the District Local Board schools at Talvade in the East Khandesh District, and Upale and Chare in the Barsi Taluka of the Sholapur District admission has been refused. The Educational Inspector has suggested to the District Local Board, East Khandesh, the closure of the Talvade school if suitable accommodation for Depressed Class children is not provided by the villagers at an early date. The Chairman of the School Board, District Local Board, Sholapur, is endeavouring to persuade the people of the two villages in the Barsi Taluka to allow Depressed Class children to be admitted to the Schools.

In nine schools in the Surat District admission has been refused and the people of the villages concerned have been advised to withdraw opposition, lest they might lose the benefit of the schools.

Sir Alexander Muddiman has returned to Simla on the expiry of his leave.

The Select Committee on the Agra University Bill has issued its report recommending that the bill be passed with some minor amendments.

Swami Chaidanand, editor, and Lala Bhadar Sain, printer and publisher of the vernacular paper "Shuddhi Samachar" were arrested at Delhi under Section 153A, I.P.C. for writing articles in their paper which, it is alleged, were calculated to excite communal hatred. The accused were let off on bail. August 9th has been fixed for hearing of the case.

(Continued from column 6.)

move the motion in the form in which it appears in his name on the Agenda paper, I have no other alternative left, but to vacate the Chair and allow the motion to be freely discussed in my absence."

The President then vacated the chair and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy occupied it in his absence.

Mr. Nariman in moving his resolution said it was not in any way a vote of censure, but he wanted to assert thereby that the Corporation was not a deliberative body to express opinion, but an administrative body. If it was considered that the Corporation was a mere deliberative body to express opinion then he thought it was only a waste of time for them busy as they were to go to the Corporation. The question involved a great constitutional issue and he wanted it to thresh out in the interests of the House.

Mr. Nariman had not finished his speech when the Corporation adjourned till Thursday at 3 p.m.

A HUGE FARCE.

GOVT.'S SINCERITY DOUBTED.

MUNICIPALITY AND PROHIBITION PROBLEM.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R.M. Chinoy presiding.

The question of the rights of the Corporation to determine the number and location of liquor shops in the city again cropped up in the Corporation in view of the unsympathetic reply of the Government.

Mr. Nariman challenged the ruling of the President and the latter armed with a lengthy reply embodying a host of authorities, vacated the chair leaving the House to thresh out the question.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, dated the 17th June, in which he stated that Government of Bombay regretted their inability to reconsider the decision communicated to the Corporation in their letter, dated the 23rd March, which was arrived at after very careful consideration.

Mr. R.K. Vaidya proposed that the letter be recorded.

Mr. K.F. Nariman in opposing the motion said, the Corporation should express their emphatic and effective protest against the attitude of the Government and therefore they should request their members to withdraw from the Advisory Committee. The Government, he said had adopted a consistent policy of ignoring the resolutions of the Corporation on the subject.

A HUGE FARCE.

He characterised the Advisory Committee as a huge farce as their wishes were hardly carried out. For instance, licences to two or three shops were already given before the matter came before the Advisory Committee. He moved an amendment that the members on the Advisory Board in the City, be requested to resign.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the amendment.

Dr. M. Bulsara suggested that the consideration of the matter be postponed as the Advisory Committee were preparing a representation to be forwarded to the Government in September next.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi thought by sending members to the Advisory Committee they would by constant persuasion bring the Government round to their way of thinking.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram submitted the Corporation should bring pressure to accept their views. He, therefore, moved a second amendment that the matter be referred to the Advisory Committee with a request to report as to what steps they proposed to take on the question in view of the reply of the Government.

FUTILE PROTESTS.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the amendment and said though he was a staunch constitutionalist, he regretted to say, all the protests of public meetings and petitions sent to the Minister of Excise, Commissioner and the Government proved futile and bore no result. He (speaker) had an occasion, said the Rao Bahadur, to send a wire to the Government against the location of a liquor shop at Girgaon and the only reply that he got was that the Commissioner came to him and asked him to find out another locality. (Laughter.)

Dr. S. S. Batliwala was against non-co-operation or walk-out of their members in the Advisory Committee as he thought by that step the interests of the Corporation would suffer.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey suggested that the Advisory Committee should be asked to report within three months to the Corporation.

Mr. Boman-Behram agreed to add this suggestion as a rider to his amendment.

Dr. M. C. Jayle said people with interests in the liquor trade should not be allowed to sit on the Advisory Committee.

The motion was put to the vote and the amendment of Mr. Boman-Behram with the rider was agreed to with a large majority as a substantive proposition.

PRESIDENT'S RULING QUESTIONED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved:—

"That the Corporation is of opinion, that the President's ruling directing that the amendment of Mr. K. F. Nariman to item No. 146 in May Agenda was out of order because it issued a direction to the Commissioner is incorrect and it hereby reverses the said decision under Rule 30. The Corporation is of opinion that under the constitution it enjoys a superior position and has a right to issue mandatory direction within its scope and function to the Head of the Executive."

Amendment proposed by Mr. K. F. Nariman and seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai, was as follows:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to issue orders to the Encroachment Department that whenever goods are seized, they should always pass receipts on the spot for the goods so taken."

The President in giving his ruling on the matter said 'inter alia':

The House will remember that on 17th May, 1926, Mr. Dost Mahomed G. Khairaz had moved a proposition as follows:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of issuing orders to the Encroachment Department that whenever goods are seized, they should always pass receipts on the spot for the goods so taken."

To this, Mr. K. F. Nariman moved his amendment.

It will be seen that the proposition and the amendment do not differ from one another in substance but only in form.

Here the President quoted a number of authorities and offered a long explanation. He concluded:—

"If Mr. Nariman, however, desires to

(Continued in Column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1926.

THINK AND ACT NATIONALLY.

In his speech in the Lords, the Secretary of State, in his ill-concealed anxiety to exploit the communal differences to the utmost for his political purpose, uttered the gratuitous libel that "the present state of communal relations was to some extent connived at by the leaders of the two communities". No-one who knows anything about India, will doubt the falsity of this libel. The Hindu-Muslim Unity is one of the most important planks in the programme of the Congress and few subjects have been engaging the constant and anxious consideration of the prominent leaders of that Nation's Parliament more than the unhappy situation created by communal differences. The manifesto, which was drafted in May last and which has just been issued over the signatures of Pundit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, gives at once the lie direct to Lord Birkenhead's libel and furnishes a fresh proof of the untiring efforts made by the leaders of the Congress to exorcise the evil spirit of communalism. The canker of communalism has been eating into the vitals of our body politic and the remedy to check and destroy it altogether cannot be administered too soon. We have dealt with the causes of the communal tension over and over again in these colums and it is not necessary to repeat them here. It is necessary, however, to remember that no diagnosis of the malady can be either complete or adequate which does not take into account the manifold reactions on the relations between the two communities of the existence of a system of administration which thrives on a policy of "divide and rule". Nor is it wise to ignore the fact that the recent unfortunate outbursts of communal passions in Bengal, a province hitherto free from them, have no little to do with a sinister political propaganda of which the object is to check the power and prestige of the Swaraj Party. Mr. Qutbuddin Ahmed, Secretary of the Bengal Muslim League, in the statement which he has published on behalf of the League, exposes the working of this propaganda. "Hired and professional Maulvies and Pandits", he writes, "are out to speak to the masses that the music question is a religious issue and that religion is in danger". This clever ruse of "religion in danger", he adds, "has been adopted by self-interested people, as tactics for the coming elections, by reactionaries to defeat our national cause". The situation is so complicated by the existence of the third party in our midst that while we realise that it is difficult to win Swaraj without the united endeavour of Hindus and Muslims, it is nonetheless true that complete unanimity of action between the two communities is almost impossible of attainment so long as India remains a subject country.

A False Antithesis.

But the inevitability of this vicious circle need not deter us from taking all possible steps to make it impossible for both honest communal bigots and self-seeking political adventurers to exercise their sinister sway on the masses to the detriment alike to true religion and to the country's cause. The heart of the people is sound. What is wrong with the country is that, thanks to the darkness of illiteracy in which the bureaucracy has kept the overwhelming majority of the people, the latter are prone to be led away by spurious slogans of "religion in danger". They are misled because of the bad example of those whom they are wont to regard as their leaders. On the other hand, as the Joint Manifesto rightly points out, "by far the largest sections of the Hindus and Mussalmans in India want to live in peace, if not in amity". "The peasants, the industrial classes, and the wealthy are sure to welcome any movement for peace and unity and be ready to co-operate in the realisation of its aims. Among the educated classes the major portion would willingly help in freeing civic life from the constant dread and evident dangers of violent communal outbursts. If, therefore, a movement for unity and peace is launched, it is bound to receive a ready and generous response". The masses, who suffer most by violent communal outbursts, are pining for peace. What has been lacking is a clear lead. That clear lead is now provided by the Joint Manifesto and the proposal which its signatories make for the starting of a movement to rally to a centre and organise those sections of enlightened Indians who hold that communalism is a negation of nationalism and that continued communal conflicts will inevitably lead to our utter political, economic and social ruin. That the proposal is one pregnant with infinite possibilities of good to the country is demonstrated by the petty-minded opposition which it has evoked from the Anglo-Indian Press which has played no insignificant part in fanning the flame of communal passion. The "Evening News of India" has lost its balance to such an extent by the shock of this proposal that it sees in it a new "election stunt" of Pundit Motilal Nehru, forgetting that the manifesto has been signed by such uncompromising political opponents of the Pundit as the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Maharajah of Mahmudabad and Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan. The wish being father to the thought the journal further regards the movement as "an admission of the utter failure of the Congress". Such a criticism shows the length to which mischievous misrepresentation can go. The Congress is, above everything else, a political body, whereas the new movement is essentially non-political for the obvious reason that its success requires the adhesion of men and women of all shades of political thought and the object it has in view is fundamentally social. The change it seeks to bring about is psychological. Its purpose is to make Indians think nationally rather than communally, as men who will determine their general attitude towards the numerous issues now agitating the various communities and on those that may arise hereafter exclusively by reason and justice. Now, there are few cants which have had more disastrous effects on our national life than that in which many an otherwise sensible leader has time and again indulged,—not seldom in a spirit of bravado—that he is a Hindu or a Muslim first and an Indian next. The declaration postulates an unwarrantable antithesis between the demand of patriotism and the call of religion. We readily recognise that the men who resort to this antithesis sincerely believe in its existence. But their belief is the result of an imperfect understanding of religion as well as patriotism. For, surely it is neither true religion nor true patriotism which prompts any body of men to seek an advantage at the expense of others. An Indian, acting as a true patriot, can never be guilty of anything which will offend the religious susceptibilities of his fellow-countrymen of another creed nor can a true Hindu or Muslim be guilty of an action of which he may be ashamed as a patriot. The antithesis is really between false religion and false patriotism. When, therefore, a leader, whether he be a Congressman or a loyalist, declares with every assurance of sincerity that he is a Hindu or Muslim first, and an Indian next, we may be sure there is something wrong with his understanding both of his religion and his duty to his country. Religion and patriotism alike enjoin tolerance, righteousness and justice and in their realm there is no order of precedence. Forms of worship may differ, but the essential truth which every religion teaches is the same. The ideal of the brotherhood of man which the Arabian Prophet preached was not intended to be confined, in practice, only to the followers of his creed but to all human beings. Nor does Hinduism ask that peace and goodwill and the good things of life should be sought by its votaries only for themselves—but for all human beings.

Twin Call of Religion and Patriotism.

Thus considered from the national which is also the truly religious point of view the interests of Hindus and Muslims are identical and no-one who brings to bear this attitude of mind in all matters affecting inter-communal relations can harm the interests of either community, for all his actions will be prompted by considerations of reason and justice. The real enemies of so-called Hindu or Muslim interests as well as of those of the country are the communalists, for their attitude is determined by a false notion both of national need and religion. The new movement, therefore, rightly excludes from its membership those who belong to any communal organisation. A superficial survey of the Indian situation may induce scepticism about the success of any movement for inter-communal peace which excludes prominent communalists like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, on the one hand, and Sir Abuur Rahim on the other, who command influence among a large section of their co-religionists. But the wisdom of the exclusion will be evident when it is remembered that the sole purpose of the movement is to bring about a change in the mentality of the people—a change that will enable them to realise the falsity of the so-called "religious" appeal which these communal leaders have been making to their respective co-religionists. That change can be brought about only by men who are prepared to carry out a persistent propaganda against all forms of communalism. Once success is attained in bringing about this change, the occupation of many of these leaders will have gone with the loss of their present sway on the mass mind and they themselves, as the signatories of the manifesto anticipate, will find no difficulty in joining the new movement by retiring from communal organisations which will lose all their power for mischief and, if continuing to exist at all, will direct their energies to their legitimate work in the field of education, and social reform. The Indian National Union, as the new movement is called, will thus have destroyed the communal canker and have ensured not merely the success of the national struggle for freedom but also the right use of her freedom by India for the increasing happiness and progress of mankind. The twin-call of religion and patriotism demands that every Indian should join the movement and help to hasten the day when India will once again resume her ancient role of the exemplar of nations in all that makes them good as well as great.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

AS A BUSINESSMAN SEES IT.

(BY LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.)

II.

The rescendists herein forget that the good name of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been spoilt by the Executive who treated he Boycott Resolution as a cheque drawn on them and which they returned "dishonoured" stating in action more eloquent than words, "NoAccount" and thus effectively saying that on no account they will carry it out; and in this connection Mr. H.B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, is the arch-offender and the Standing Committee his accomplice. They never investigated, much less tried, non-British ources of supply, but in fact refused foreign goods offered cheaper at their doors, the latest case being of the Continental Tyres. and the worst of "puttee cloth" bought outside India, as if India, and particularly Bombay, could not supply it in spite of so many local mills.

A Gross Neglect Of Duty.

Hence in the above circumstances one would expect that the Standing Committee, if they cared for their good name, should have insisted on the Boycott Resolution being given effect to or at least have asked the Executive to put forward their best efforts. Instead of doing this, they do, what is only possible in this land of inverteds, recommend that the Resolution be rescinded. Does not the Standing Committee live in "a most fictile world" of its own, and are not its members "the most ingent plastic of creatures ?"

None of the rescendists dared to suggest, much less say, that the status of Indians since the passing of the Resolution had improved, nor that any one of them could instance that he had tried to create better feeling and understanding before demanding a friendly gesture, as they called their motion, from the Bombay Municipal Corporation or that conditions had improved to such an extent as to move the Corporation to rescind its resolution.

The under-current of their argument was that the Standing Committee and Corporation should confine themselves to civics and business and have nothing to do with politics. One would be glad to follow the advice of such august personages as the rescendist members of the Standing Committee if one could altogether separate not only here but in any part of the world economics from politics. Every student of political economy knows that economics cannot be *divorced* rom politics; for "better or for worse they are joined together" and no man can put them asunder. Economic Swadeshism may oe possible in a free country but it is impossible in a country under the domination of a nation of businessmen, a commercial nation which controls and regulates the fiscal policy of the people and where the interests of bot are not same but the opposite.

If the rescendists had remembered that effects suggest causes, they would have seen that the Boycott Resolution was but a weak and feeble protest against the treatment of Indians abroad.

An Oil Complaint.

The immediate cause of the Boycott was the treatment of Indians in South Africa and particularly in Kenya and this was not a new, but an old, old complaint come to head to which the Boycott Resolution gives expression. Thus the said Resolution indicates the symptom, of which the disease is deep; and as this is not either generally known or conveniently forgotten it is well to trace it at some length.

As it can hardly be denied that the Congress voices the Indian opinion, I will trace the rise of this question by quoting from its proceedings. The question of South Africa came up *first* in the Tenth sitting of the Congress at Madras in 1894, where Mr. Alfred Webb, an Irishman, presided. A resolution of "earnest entreaty" regarding the disfranchisement of Indians in South Africa was moved from the chair and carried.

It read: "That this Congress *earnestly entreats* Her Majesty's Government to grant the prayer of Her Majesty's Indian subjects resident in the South African colonies by vetoing the Bill of the Colonial Government disenfranchising them."

It will thus be noted,—and I mention this particularly to stress it—that the question opened in "*earnest entreaty.*"

Earnest Hopes!

In 1895 the National Congress at Poona under the Presidentship of then Hon. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee passed the resolution reading

"That the Congress deems it necessary to *record* its most *solemn protest* against the disabilities sought to be imposed on Indian settlers in South Africa and it *earnestly hopes* that the British Government and the Government of India will come forward to guard the interests of these settlers in the same spirit in which they have always interfered, whenever the interests of their British-born subjects have been at stake."

It will thus be noted that whilst the Congress has deemed it necessary to *record* its most solemn protest, it still *hoped* that the British Government and Government of India would guard their interests in the same way as they would if it was the question of their own nationals. The Congress thus appealed to Englishmen in England whose sense of justice is not perverted and not contaminated by the slavery-producing atmosphere of Africa.

The twelfth Congress at Calcutta (1896) passed a resolution in practically the same terms as at Poona thus renewing their expectations of help from the Government of England and the Government of India and Mr. Pillai who moved the resolution drew a picture of the position of Indians who in South Africa "were not permitted to travel without a pass, were not allowed to walk about in the night, were consigned to locations, were denied admission to the first and second classes on railways, were driven out of tramcars, were pushed off footpaths, were spat upon, were hissed, cursed, abused and subjected to a variety of other indignities which no human being can patiently endure."

The Hopes Shattered.

The thirteenth Congress (1897) at Berar reaffirmed the above resolution, and the fourteenth Congress (1898) "*deplored*" the invidious and humiliating distinctions made between Indian and European settlers in South Africa "and yet *appealed*" to Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India to guard the interests of Indian settlers. Mr. Pillai in moving the resolution showed how the disabilities inflicted on Indians were growing as time went on. In 1897, he pointed out, the law compelled them to "choose between perpetual bondage and an odious poll-tax." Just at this time Mahatma Gandhi who was then in Africa began his agitation against the disabling Acts that had been passed and Lord Elgin had consented to the cruel Natal Law which eleven years ago had been declared to be a grievous "wrong" to which the Government of India would never consent. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had promised help, but never gave it, and nothing was expected from Lord George Hamilton who "*sympathised*" with Indians by characterising them as a "nation of savages."

The sixteenth Congress (1900) once more drew attention to the grievances of Indians in South Africa and appealed that the disabilities which were mainfestly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the British Constitution as also the Proclamation of 1858 "be *materially mitigated; if not entirely removed.*"

(To be continued.)

LOCAL BOARDS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

(BY DR. A. K. MENON.)

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to consider and report on the question of the transfer of control of medical, and other staffs to the district Local Boards is, to judge from the resume in "The Chronicle," rather overcautious and halting. I suppose the Committee has defined what it means by "Subordinate Medical Service". Whether it has or not, I am for more extensive transfer of control and management than those of the "Subordinate Medical Service" and of "grant-in-aid dispensaries". Instead of the District Local Boards gradually assuming control over even the whole Subordinate Medical Staff alone, I should like to see it definitely contemplated and proclaimed that the policy of the Government in the matter of medical relief is ultimately to transfer all control and management of all institutions and the entire staff for medical aid in their domain to local bodies composed of representatives of District Local authorities and local representatives. I should also like to see the Civil Surgeoncies abolished and a small number of inspecting medical officers appointed for a convenient number of districts to offer advice on technical and professional matters. My own impression, so far as Madras is concerned, is that the combination of administrative and inspecting duties, on the one hand, and of medical charge of the head-quarters hospital in the same person is not a particular success. Most of these civil surgeoncies which combine in themselves these plural duties have not been very satisfactory in any one of them.

Bombay's Opportunity.

Of course, the Government must supplement the resources of local bodies to run the institutions if necessary though it should not be difficult to devise a scheme to dispense with such spoon-feeding; but that should not entitle it to unnecessary interference and riding rough-shod over local committees. Besides, the final goal ought to be to run the major medical institutions, at least, with a resident staff of house-surgeons and house-physicians and a visiting staff of well-qualified honorary surgeons and honorary physicians. This will make the arrangements for medical aid cheaper and more efficient than at present. In the scheme of things that obtains now, they are all Jacks-of-all-trades except in the Presidency and a few special institutions and, between the pay and private practice, it cannot be said that they are being paid at all miserly. And they have an undue advantage over private practitioners in being in charge of hospitals and being care-free, in that the pay is adequate provision against ordinary anxiety and worry That will mean a definite and clear scheme for producing competent honoraries which certainly does not obtain in Madras In fact, there is no scheme at all here; and those who now serve as honoraries are the victims of invidious treatment, if not definite insult. And, every time that the

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Mahatma's Faith.

Mahatma Gandhi's message to Maharashtra is a touching appeal to Mahratta patriotism "to accept the way of Swaraj." Gandhiji points out that that way lies through khaddar and the charkha. He asks Maharashtra "When will you win the first place in accepting the way?" He has faith in Mahratta self-sacrifice. He hopes it will never scoff at khaddar and the poor man's charkha. So far as the masses in Maharashtra are concerned they never scoff at them. In fact Maharashtra showed last year a fairly large number of A class spinners, and this year, too, the All-India Spinners' Association will have no reason to be disappointed with Maharashtra's effort in extending the khaddar movement. But in Gaekwar Wada the movement is not popular, and Mr. Kelkar and his colleagues are continuously busy in belittling the Congress programme which Gandhiji supports. It is for the masses in the Deccan now to show at the ensuing elections that they refuse to allow themselves to be represented in the legislatures by Neo-Liberals and that they will courageously stand by the younger men in Maharashtra politics who are devoted in their allegiance to the Mahatma's programme.

The Unrest in Spain.

The repeated attempts on the life of General Primo de Rivera are the outward manifestation of a revolutionary movement in Spain which has now assumed serious proportions. During the days of his dictatorship Primo de Rivera was able to suppress the forces ranged against him by executive vigour, which there was no Parliament to control or to protest against, but since the return of Spain to civil government, his administration finds that it has enemies in three separate camps who have combined to pull it down. There are military officers whose personal interests are opposed to the retention of power by Primo de Rivera; the Syndicalists are determined to end his virtual autocracy and they are helped by the Catalanian Separatist Party which is bitterly against the domination of Madrid. Primo de Rivera is accustomed to opposition from the last two elements; it is the discontent in the military circles which causes him chagrin. At present his Government is strong enough to suppress actual outbreaks of violence but unless he vouchsafes some sign of accommodating himself to the demand for democratising the administration, he is likely to have an uneasy time of it.

A Double Loss.

In the death of Israel Zangwill, English literature has lost one of its most prolific and inventive writers and Zionism one of its greatest champions. Novelist, essayist, dramatist and a propagandist in the cause of Zionism, whose pen never wearied and whose optimism rose above the apathy from which the Zionists had to suffer in England in the earlier days of the movement, Zangwill will be remembered as the man who wrote because he had a purpose in view, the man whose poignancy of phrase compelled attention whether he gave his message through a novel or a play. The "Children of the Ghetto" was the book which made him famous. It was in America, however, that his earlier essays in the dramatist's art were appreciated. 'Merely Mary Ann'' which was produced in New York in 1903 consolidated his reputation as a play-wright of extraordinary skill and humour. In his later work Zangwill showed a tendency to be too didactic but i is a rare achievement for an author to be writing for thirty years without suffering any diminution of the early fire and enthsiasm. Zangwill's latest efforts like the "Forcing House" show that his talent had los none of its old vigour.

A Hasty Measure.

The attempt to amend the Police Act regarding the destruction of animals onwhich the Government of Bombay have set their heart has passed through the scrutiny of a Select Committee of the local legislature, but in a manner which has caused grave apprehension and discontent amongst communities who are averse to taking life. The additional powers proposed to be given to the police can only be looked upon bythem as a dangerous instrument in their hands for shooting animals straightway because they are convinced that it is the only way to end their sufferings. On religious grounds Hindus and Jains and, of course, Budhists feel that it is not the only way. Government will be well advised not to rus into legislation of this provocative typewithout giving ample opportunities to the public to express its opinion.

Relief for Pabna.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has in the past consistently responed to the call of distress whether in this Presidency or in any other pt of India. The Committee has once again maintained its traditia by subscribing Rs. 500 towards the fund for the relief of sufferers in Pabna. s the distress there is wide-spread, it has also started a fund to add to its own quo and appeals to the public of Bombay to contribute to it. We cordially endorse the appeal. The city is happily free fro communal disturbances; let it once again emonstrate, in addition to its level-headiness, the charity which transcends all comunal limitations.

SYRIAN REVOLT SPREADING.

A TEN-DAY BATTLE.

FRENCH BARBARITIES CONTINUE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The stubborn nature of the Syrian insurrection is indicated by messages from Egypt from which it appears that the the movement against the French is spreading.

Cairo.—A message to the newspaper "Les. poir" from Beirut describes the ten-day battle which started on 18th July in the gardens surrounding Damascus, in which eighteen thousand French troops have been engaged hitherto without decisive victory. The French razed several villages and bombarded the Kurdish quarter of Damascus.—Reuter.

RACE-GOERS IN MOTOR SMASH.

PARSI YOUTH KILLED.

POONA, Aug. 1.

A serious motor accident took place on Saturday afternoon on the Bombay-Poona road near Vadgaon railway station third station from Poona, resulting in the death of a young Parsi gentleman, named Dinshaw Chinoy aged 23, and serious injuries to an Anglo-Indian motor driver named Paul, who is lying in a precarious condition in the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

It transpired that Mr. Burns, race-horse owner whose turf name is Mr. Vernon, with four friends having missed the last race specially engaged an Austin seven-seater taxi car near Victoria Terminus Station in order to attend the Poona races. As they were engaging the car the deceased Mr. Chinoy, who was a stranger to the party, asked to be allowed to join them, offering to pay his share towards the fare.

A TIRE BURSTS.

The car left Bombay at about 10-30 a.m. and crossed the ghats safely. After passing Lonavla on the straight road the car was let go at a fast speed. Lonavla was passed at 1-15 and they had only about 42 miles to cover. Nearing Vadgaon railway station suddenly a front tyre burst. It was raining. The car skidded, went down the embankment and capsized, pinning its occupants underneath.

Only one of the party was thrown out and escaped injuries. He called for help and got together some villagers to help in lifting the car. It was discovered that Mr. Chinoy was badly pinned down and life was extinct. The chauffeur was very severely injured and the other occupants, including Mr. Burns, also fared badly.

The railway staff of Vadgaon having telegraphed to the station master of Poona, medical aid was despatched in motor cars and the injured, including the deceased, were brought to the Sassoon Hospital and prompt medical aid was given. The others left the hospital, except the chauffeur who is still in a precarious condition.

The body of Mr. Chinoy was taken to the Parsi Dharamshala. The funeral took place this evening and was largely attended by the local Parsi community.—A.P.

PRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SPECIAL CONVOCATION.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Paris.—M. Poincare will, to-day, submit to the Cabinet a scheme for the organisation of the sinking fund for the National Defence bonds and Treasury bonds of a minimum term of one year. In order to give this fund an effective guarantee and to make it independent of party politics, laws instituting it will be embodied in the constitution, for which purpose the National Assembly, consisting of the Chamber and the Senate as one body is to be convoked at Versailles to sanction the necessary modification of the constitution.

The National Assembly, apart from regular meetings for the election of the President of the Republic, has only twice been specially convoked once in 1879 to provide for transfer of Parliament from Versailles to Paris and in 1882 to modify the organisation of the Senate.—Reuter.

PABNA OUTRAGES CONDEMNED.

BY BEHAR LEADERS MUSLIM.

PATNA, Aug. 2.

Another conference of select Hindus and Muslims Congressmen of the province was held at Charra on Saturday and Sunday last under the presidency of Maulana Mazharul Haque. Various matters affecting communal situation were fully discussed. A statement signed by Maulana Mazharul Haque, Maulvi Mahomed Shafi, M.L.A., Dr. Mahmud, Hon. Shah Mahomed Zubair and other Mahomedan members of the conference, is being issued expressing their condemnation of the outrages committed by their co-religionists in the district of Pabna, East Bengal, on their Hindu brethren. A joint appeal for funds signed by both the Hindu and Mahomedan members of the conference is also being issued for the relief of the suffering people in Pabna. All the Muslim members of the conference have contributed towards the fund. It was also decided to form an organisation with the members of the conference as foundation members to fight communalism.—A.P.

COAL CRISES.

"WANTED AN HONOURABLE SETILEMENT."

MR. COOK'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Miners' Secretary, Mr. Cook, speaking at Newburn-on-Tyne, said if the miners so desired, their representatives were prepared to meet government or the mineowners to make an honourable settlement, provided the question of longer hours was eliminated and a national agreement with a national minimum on seven hour days was established.—Reuter.

HURRICANE AT NASSAU

126 DEAD AND 400 MISSING.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Nassau.—The total casualties of last week's hurricane are now put down as 126 deaths and 400 missing. A hundred boats have been sunk, of which sixty were in the harbour and damage to property is estimated at eight million dollars.

The sponge fleet has not suffered as much as was first feared, only 80 out of 400 boats having gone to the sponge banks when the storm broke. All of them are believed to be lost with their three and fifty crew.—Reuter.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Mexico City.—The Police have arrested seven women and two men, who, it is alleged, were connected with the plot to assassinate President Calles. The arrested persons are said to belong to the League for the defence of religious liberty. The police are searching for the alleged ring-leader Senorita Dolores Lemus, a beautiful stenographer, and other suspects.

Hitherto there have been some not very serious disturbances in the city as the result of the new religious regulations.—Reuter.

MEXICO RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Mexico City.—The Catholic Episcopate has made statement that it is willing to enter into a truce with the Government for a reasonable length of time until the people can decide, by means of a plebiscite, regarding the religious controversy and suggests in the meantime the suspension of persecution. Yesterday, there was a labour parade in favour of the Government's standpoint. The Catholics knelt in front of the priestless churches praying for the improvement in the situation. The economic boycott had a marked effect in some parts of the country. The Catholics are wearing mourning and houses are draped in crepe. The Dean conducted the communion services at his residence which is not regarded as a violation of the law.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN SHANSI.

MISSIONARIES AS HOSTAGES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Peking.—There is a great alarm here concerning the plight of fourteen foreign missionaries beleaguered in the city of Tatungfu, who are apparently detained as hostages by the forces defending Shansi.

A Church of England missionary's wife and four children were lowered in sacks over the city wall under fire and reached safety. The wife says all foreigners in Tatungfu are alive. There is plenty of food, but they are constantly under fire and are obliged to live in dugouts the unsanitary conditions of which are likely to provoke an epidemic.

ROBBERY IN A MUSEUM.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A daring robbery has occurred at the Victoria Albert Museum where 34 ancient Roman and Egyptian coins of great value belonging to the Salting bequest have been stolen from the display case, which was forced open.—Reuter.

GERMAN AERIAL TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Berlin.—Five persons were killed and seven injured at Heidenhein, Wertemberg, when an aeroplane, which was giving an exhibition flight, was badly landed and dashed into the spectators. The pilot escaped with slight injuries.—Reuter.

DAGGER HURLED AT SPANISH PREMIER

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Paris.—A further message from Barcelona says that the Premier's assailant hurled a dagger at the closed motor car in which Primo de Rivera was driving. Nobody was injured. The assailant has been arrested.—Reuter.

MAZHARUL HAQ STANDS FOR COUNCIL

PATNA, Aug. 2.

At the request of a large number of friends and co-workers Maulana Mazharul Haq has agreed to stand for the election to the Local Legislative Council. If elected, he will lead the Congress Party during the next Council.—Free Press.

MR. JADHAV HECKLED.

FLIPPANT REPLIES TO QUESTIONS.

MORE ABOUT "KALU" DREDGER.

MONDAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(By Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

Mr. Jadhav had a lively time of it during question hour when to every inconvenient question about the progress of compulsory primary education in his regime, he gave the unsatisfactory and flippant reply that information was being called for. It was apparent to the meanest intellect that this was an excuse merely to gain time as the life of the present Council will cease in three or four days' time, and he did not like to go on record his dismal failure as a Minister for Education who was always showing so much lip sympathy for the backward and the depressed classes.

If compulsory education is going to do good to any one, it is the backward classes and not the hated Brahmins who know how to take advantage of the facilities now available, however poor they may be. Mr. Jadhav's ministership will only be remembered for the public prosecutorships he has secured for his chickens as he lovingly calls his camp followers, and not for any advancement made in compulsory education.

Question after question about compulsory education was shelved in this manner by Mr. Jadhav, and it may be stated that like Bombay, the Ahmedabad Municipality is anxious to introduce compulsory education within its limits, and the Minister has been purposely delaying the matter so that the taxes of the Presidency might not be burdened with this expense. This is the handiwork of a Minister who is never tired of mouthing unctuous sentiments.

MR. COWASJI COMES OUT SECOND BEST.

Mr. Cowasji came off second best in his tussle with Messrs. Patil and Pradhan when the dredger Kalu came under discussion. All that he could say was that Government had no expectations about the output of Kalu when they had paid an enormous sum for it. The present output is only one-fourth the quantity promised by the consulting engineers who were paid the very handsome commission of two per cent. for palming off this ramshackle dredger on Government, the total sum paid to them being more than six lakhs. When cornered Mr. Cowasji had to take refuge in the usual formula of "I ask for notice."

The notorious case of Kavishwar received some attention and Mr. Patil asked why he was not prosecuted if he were guilty. Mr. Hotson said it was a matter within the discretion of the Government and there the matter ended.

About Sathe-Paranjpye scheme, Mr. Jadhav confessed to his complete ignorance by saying that he did not know who had shelved it, whether his predecessor or anybody else. He, of course, was innocent in the matter.

There was a long wrangle on the Watandar Hindu Priests' Bill and this is the fourth day of discussion. The President got sick of this wordy warfare and asked the parties to come to some amicable settlement in the matter and gave them time to do so. The result was that the disputed amendments were withdrawn but not for good, for a new clause was now introduced and the discussion will go on 'ad nauseum'.

MR. SURVE'S BILL REJECTED.

Mr. Surve's Bill for transferring the burden of collecting an odious tax from the shoulders of the Municipality of Bombay to those of the Collector was a long desired measure but Government, who did not want to foot the Bill but merely to earn kudos, opposed it tooth and nail although the arguments brought forward were the flimsiest of their kind. The Corporation hates to collect this tax and so do the Government for fear of the extra burden. Mr. Surve found many supporters, but apparently he was half-hearted, and he failed to press the matter to a division and perhaps to success. He failed to press it and the Bill was rejected.

HINDU PRIESTS' BILL.

The Council resumed discussion of the Watandar Hindu Priests' Bill. Mr. R.G. Pradhan had moved the addition of the following to clause 4. Nothing in this clause shall affect the rights of a Watandar Hindu priest or an alienee from such a priest except to the extent specified therein. To this Mr. G.B. Pradhan moved the addition of the following after the words such a priest: "As regards any inam or cash allowances of such offices as regards performances of any service pertaining to it except etc." After a great deal of discussion the President asked the Council to come to some understanding on the matter and then inform him if it is necessary. He would give them time till the next day. The consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

BILL RE: MAMLATDAR'S POWERS.

Mr. D.R. Patil moved the first reading of his Bill to amend the Mamlatdars' Courts Act II of 1906. Under the present Act there was no appeal to the Collector against a Mamlatdar's decision in a suit. Under the Act, a Mamlatdar was a final judge of facts, and in the interest of justice it was desired to change the present practice the Bill conferred power of appeal on the Collector to ensure proper appreciation of evidence in the matter of decision on facts on the part of the Mamlatdar with more care and responsibility.

Mr. Hotson said the Bill would not solve the difficulty the mover had in view. On the contrary it would increase the delay and the expense. He assured Mr. Patel that Government would bring to the notice of the Collector any cases where substantial injustice was done to the parties concerned. On this assurance he asked Mr. Patel to withdraw the Bill and this was done.

CITY OF BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

Mr. A.N. Surve then moved the first reading of his Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act 1902. At present the amount of compensation given by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for injury, loss or damage caused by an unlawful assembly was recovered through the agency of the Municipal Commissioner. This procedure involved a very great loss of time and the sufferers were obliged to wait long and had to receive the compensation in such instalments which in practice made the relief given not only worthless but expensive, and there was a great dissatisfaction among sufferers. The question had often been raised in the Bombay Municipal Corporation as to why Government should not rid that body of this gratuitous task. The Bill now sought to transfer the duty of collecting the compensation money to the Collector of Bombay, and thereby expedite its recovery and free the Municipality from the statutory impressment.

Mr. Surve said even after five years, the Municipal Commissioner had not yet been able fully to collect the compensation awarded by the Magistrate which showed the inefficacy of the present provision. The Council had passed a resolution three years ago for an increase of the police force in Bombay, and yet nothing was done in the matter. When the police force was inadequate it could not be expected to face a riot at its very inception.

Mr. G.I. Patil opposing said, the Bill did not appeal to his good sense. Compensation had been, and would be paid although there might have been some hard cases. It was not proper to transfer such power from the Municipal Commissioner to an executive officer of the Government who was not under popular control.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji supporting said, there was no question of the rights of Municipality or the people because the order was passed by the Magistrate and passed on to the Municipal Commissioner. At present, the Commissioner was overburdened with work, and in collecting such taxes the Municipal officers become unpopular with the public and their task became very difficult.

Sir V.A. Dabholkar supporting said, the only question was why this burden should be thrown on the Municipal Commissioner since Government had their ows officers. The fine was imposed by Government and they must collect it themselves, and he did not know why the Corporation should waste money in collecting such a fine.

Mr. C. G. Adam opposing said assessees of land revenue were comparatively fewer than the assessees of general tax. In the case of tenants and sub-tenants it was difficult for the Collector to collect the tax since he had no staff for collecting the money as the assessees of land revennue came to the Collector's office and paid the money there. Moulvi Rafiuddin was convinced by the lucid arguments of the previous speaker and opposed the Bill. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji supporting said the Corporation were willing to undertake the collection provided they were paid for it. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola supporting expressed his surprise at Dr. Dadachanji's remark. The matter had been brought before the Corporation again and again by members and the Municipal Commissioner who was opposed to the transfer at first had himself brought forward such a proposal as the Corporation were in no way concerned in the matter. Mr. S. T. Kambli supported and Mr. Swaminarayan opposed. The latter said the municipal authorities would be more considerate in the matter of collection than the Collector.

Mr. Sardesai supporting asked the House not to be misled by the Home Secretary's fallacious arguments.

Mr. Hotson said it was not a tax collected by Government as this money was collected and paid to the sufferers and Government did not get one penny under any circumstances. The trouble was caused by the people living within the Municipality, and it was, therefore, the duty oy that Municipality to collect the compensation. If the Bill were passed the burden would be thrown on the shoulders of the general tax-payer, and he did not know why the general tax-payer who had nothing to do with the riots should bear the burden. He did not know why the people of Poona or Hyderabad should contribute to the general taxes if there were a riot in Bombay. As for the inadequacy of the police force in Bombay, he said Government would be very pleased to increase the force in Bombay, but the general stringency which was imposed upon them by the financial situation made them give up such a scheme. If more money were granted to Government they would be pleased to meet the wishes of the Bombay people in regard to increased police force. Another thing was that while the Commissioner had the necessary staff for the collection of taxes, the Collector had not got it, and he would be placed in a position of great difficulty in collecting it. The Bill was thrown out.

The discussion on the Watandar Hindu Priests' Bill was then resumed, and the result of the compromise was that both the Pradhans withdrew their amendments and Clause 4 was adopted. Clause 5 was then taken up for discussion and amendments were moved.

The Council then adjourned till 12 noon to-morrow.

FOR HOLY TEMPLES.

NO VISIT TO MOUNTAINS.

JAINS' RESOLVE

The special sessions of the Jain Swetamber Conference met for the third and the last day on Monday noon at Madhav Bagh, Mr. Bahadursinhji Singhi presiding. As on the two previous days the pandal was packed to its utmost capacity by delegates and visitors of both sexes.

The proceedings began with songs by Mr. Shivji Devshi and welcome songs by young girls.

After this, Mr. Kastoorbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A., (Ahmedabad) of Messrs. Anandji Kalyanji and Co., said that the president had stated something about his firm in his presidential address through some misunderstanding. The firm was an all-India Svetambar Jain exhibition and its business was to protect the holy places of the Jains. The firm was constituted of the representatives of the All-India Jain Sangha and was not made up of some individuals. It was thus a purely democratic institution existing solely for protecting the religious rights of the Jains.

The President of the Conference then said that after hearing the explanation of Mr. Kastoorbhai Lalbhai, he was satisfied with the earnestness and sincerity of the firm of Messrs. Anandji Kalyanji. He hoped that there would be no misunderstanding in future and that Messrs. Anandji Kalyanji will have full support of the Jains.

The President then moved the following two resolutions which were unanimously adopted without any discussion:

"This Special Session of the Jain Swetamber Conference urges upon all the Jains of India to refrain from going on pilgrimage to Shatrunjaya until the present matter under dispute is satisfactorily settled.

"This Special Session of the Jain Swetamber Conference expresses the desire that the representatives of the Jain Community —the firm of Seth Anandji Kalianji—do distribute broadcast literature regarding all matters connected with Shatrunjaya Hills in English, Hindi and Gujarati; do publish from time to time up-to-date information as regards developments about the Palitana affairs, and do consult the leading members of the Community from all parts of India from time to time as occasion may require."

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Babu Dayalchand of Agra then moved:

"This Special Session of the Jain Swetamber Conference deeply regrets the present attitude of the British Government in asking the Jains, who are mostly British subjects, to go to Palitana Durbar in the first instance for the redress of their grievances against and disputes with the Palitana Durbar regarding their established rights on the Shatrunjaya Hills and strongly urges the British Government to directly intervene in all disputes between the Jains and the Palitana Durbar and to redress their grievances."

Mr. Papatlal T. Shah seconded it.

Baj Mithabai Meghji Khetsey of Bombay, supporting the resolution, made a short speech in Gujerati, exhorting the women to take active part in the struggle.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., who further supported the resolution said that he was fully in agreement with the terms of the resolution, except that he was not very much in favour of British intervention. But the Jains in the present case were helpless as there was no authority other than the British Government over the Ruler of Palitana. Comparing the Shatrunjaya Hills with the Vatican in Italy, Mr. Mehta said that the British Government, which, though not Catholic, was out to depend the freedom of the Vatican at any time, ought to see that the Jains get their right to go to Shatrunjaya without having to pay any taxes. Referring to the changed mentality reported in the "Chronicle" of Monday, Mr. Mehta asked the Jain leaders to take advantage of it. Mr. Mehta further suggested that the Working Committee of the Congress which would meet in Allahabad shortly should support the cause of the Jains in their present plight.

Messrs. Harjivan Valjee, Popatlal T. Shah Mookchand A. Jhaveri, Shivji Devshi, Mahasukhbhai Choonilal and others further supported the resolution.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried.

The Conference then adjourned till Tuesday noon after authorizing the president to forward copies of the resolutions passed by the Conference to the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay and to Seth Anandji Kalyanji.

JAIN VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE

The first sessions of the Bharatiya Jain Swayamsevak Conference was held on Monday morning at Madhav Baug in the pandal erected for the special session of the Jain Swetamber Conference. All the Jain volunteers and several other gentlemen attended the Conference. The president-elect, Mr Amritlal Kajidas Seth, was accorded a cordial reception at the gate.

The secretary of the Conference then read various messages of sympathy received from various persons, including Mahatma Gandhi In his short message Mahatmaji said: "I do hold certain views about the Shatrunjaya award, but I have purposely remained silent on the subject in the interest of both the parties, and do not mean to break my silence."

Mr. Mangaldas Nathoobhai Kharidia, the chairman of the Reception Committee, then read his address welcoming the delegates and the visitors.

Mr. Mohanlal Bhagwandas Javeri, Solicitor, then formally moved election of the president. After Messrs. Lallubhai, Wadilal Punamchand and Manekbh, Jethabhai had supported the motion it was carried amidst great applause.

After the speech was over the delegates elected the Subjects Committee. The Conference then adjourned till Tuesday.

CURRENCY BILL.

TO BE INTRODUCED IN NEXT SESSION.

RATIO OF 1 S. 6 D FIXED?

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 2.

I understand that the Government intends to utilize the earliest opportunity during the forthcoming session of the central legislature to introduce and carry through their Currency Bill to give effect to the exchange ratio of 1s.-6d. Most probably they will come forward with their bill on the 19th of August. This means that the Swarajists will have to expedite their decision as to whether they are to attend the session or not and that if they decide to attend as it is hoped they will have to hurry up to Simla to fight for the assertion of the public interest in this most vital matter. I also understand that beyond fixing the new ratio the Government does not intend to commit itself so soon to other parts of the Commission's recommendations regarding the standard of currency and new functions for a central bank. For the present the Government has decided to publish the Currency Commissions Report on the morning of the 4th inst.

DELEGATES TO AUSTRALIA.

Considerable interest is being taken here in the election that is proceeding by postal nominations among the members of the parliamentary association, India to select two delegates from India to proceed to Australia to attend in October the Empire Parliamentary Conference. The selection of proper delegates is of considerable moment to the country. A large number of members have stood for election. The real difficulty will be that while non-official votes will not be co-ordinated the official bloc will vote according to its settled plan. That on such a delegation both representatives to be elected should be Indians is what should be naturally expected but it appears that there is a considerable body of opinion here who propose to stand for one Indian and one non-official European member. As regards the former it remains to be seen who scores most votes between Laja Lajpat Rai, Mr. Shanmukum Chetty and Mr. Ramdas Puntalu, while as regards the latter probably Sir Darcy Lindsay who has already toured in South Africa and has shown sympathy with the Indian opinion regarding the Indians settled overseas, would be favoured.

CANT OF CO-OPERATION,

SIR P. C. ROY ON INDIAN GOVT. POLICY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

"Ours is a typical bureaucratic Government, where everything is to be done for the people and nothing by the people. The system which now obtains in India, is out-of-date. Our universities ought to be helped and encouraged to carry out much of the work which is being undertaken by Government Departments," declared Sir P.C. Roy at the Universities Congress held at Cambridge. He regretted that a number of Indian chemists turned out in India and in Europe were not admitted in warfare departments, such as aviation, etc. He said, "Unless we can open out careers to our hopeful aspirants progress of science will receive a set-back. Trust begets trust and political considerations should not be allowed to creep in. I plead for giving extended employment and scope to Indian talents. You are speaking of co-operation throughout the Empire. Lord Morley once said from his place in the upper house that India was the Empire. An Empire minus India and Indians would be no Empire."—Free Press.

MAHARAJA OF NEPAL'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Sixty-fourth birth anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal was celebrated by the subjects of Nepal at the Alberts Hall Institute with Mr. Mohendra Birvikramasaha presiding, when Pandit Vishnuprasad welcomed the birthday, furnishing as it did an opportunity to the Gurkhas to meet together to partake of national joy. Pandit Laxmikanto Sarma deprecated denationalising tendency among the Gurkhas, who were adopting Indian customs putting aside their own.—Free Press.

LIBERTY OF PRESS.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

JUSTICE RANKIN ON SECTIONS 153 A & 108.

In acquitting Mr. P.K. Chakrabarti, formerly Editor of "Forward," Mr. Justice Rankin, with whom Mr. Justice Mukherjee agreed, in an elaborate judgment pointed out the inapplicability of Section 108 of the Cr. P.C. in cases of alleged incitement of race hatred, even though the intention of the authorities was to stop communal riots. In his lordship's opinion, if the authorities wanted to utilise this section in that way, "let the Legislature say so in clear and unambiguous terms."

In this case the appellant was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 108 Cr. P.C. in respect of a paragraph headed: "Yellow Urdu Leaflet," published in the "Forward" of April 27 last and directed to be of good behaviour for a period of six months in his personal bond of Rs. 500.

In delivering the judgment of the court, Mr. Justice Rankin, dealing with the circumstances and the time of the publication, said that outbreak of riots had occurred in parts of the city and after some time it was brought to the notice of the authorities that one of the causes of this outbreak or rather continuance was the fact that certain people were circulating inflammatory leaflets in vernacular in streets, leaflets which were calculated to incite members of one community against the other.

This particular pamphlet was in Urdu, printed on yellow paper and circulated apparently for the benefit of the Mahomedans. What the appellant had done was that he had printed the pamphlet with an English translation, and what he said was that it was not difficult to trace the source from which it emanated. The only comment he made was: "Let us see and wait what steps the guardians of law and order take in the matter." In the next column there was the publication of an appeal signed by eminent Hindu and Musalman gentlemen asking their communities to cease attacking one another.

"LEGITIMATE WAY."

His lordship thought it convenient to commence by giving an illustration. Suppose a Hindu was badly assaulted or murdered by a Mahomedan or "vice versa," and if the next morning that piece of news appeared as an ordinary piece of news in newspapers was that a breach of the law? In some circumstances such a piece of news might create some tendency in some people to induce them to entertain feelings of enmity or hatred to the class the persons belonged. But the question was, whether any person who printed or published anything which in effect had any tendency to promote ill-feelings between classes was rendering himself to be liable to proceedings under section 108 Cr. P.C.

In substance, his lordship was of opinion that in this case the newspaper had published it in the ordinary and in a perfectly legitimate way, a sensible piece of news, without any intention to utilise that piece of news for the purpose of promoting or furthering class-hatred. There was nothing to show that because the editor had published an English translation for the use of his English readers, he had gone out of his way to utilise this pamphlet for promoting ill-feeling. The only comment the Editor had made was: "Let us wait and see how the guardians of law and order deal in the matter." That being so, his lordship thought that the order was not justified.

"THE LAW POINT."

In discussing the law point, his lordship said that it was settled law of this court that Section 153-A, I.P.C., did not mean that any person who published a thing which might have the tendency to promote class-hatred should be convicted under that section. It was settled law that the words "attempts to promote feelings of enmity" should be read as committing successful or unsuccessful attempts to promote feelings of enmity. It must be a part of the purpose of the case to promote such feeling; and if it did not form a part, then the mere circumstances that there might be a tendency was not sufficient. Whether he was promoting enmity or not and what was his intention should be gathered from the internal evidence.

NO MALICIOUS INTENT.

The explanation to the Section 153-A, I.P.C., could not be used to enlarge the provision of the substantive section. The explanation was there to enable certain class of people to feel that the section would not penalise them if they were going in a certain manner, and in this case explanation was that the leaflet was published without any malicious intent and with the honest view of its removal without any intention to produce or creating any tendency to produce feelings of enmity between classes, and the question was whether that came under Section 153-A, I.P.C. First of all assuming that there was a tendency to promote ill-feeling in the minds of certain persons, by the publication of the leaflet the reasonable explanation of the Editor was that he published a fairly important piece of news and it could not be said that the educated English-knowing Hindu would be inflamed by reading this rather than interested to know that the objectionable pamphlet was being circulated. In his lordship's view there was not sufficient reason to hold that this came within the section.

CHANGE IN LAW.

Discussing Sital Prasad Ghose's case and the subsequent change in the section made in 1923, his lordship observed that the legislature had made the change in a manner which was extremely ambiguous because it had put the word "intention" in place of "disseminates or attempts to disseminate" and it was argued that the legislature had in mind the case of accidental dissemination.

It had been argued that Section 108 applied to cases where there was no intention of producing class-hatred. The difficulty arose from the word used in sub-clause 2, 108, which said the dissemination of any matter the publication of which was punishable under Section 153-A, I.P.C. while Section 153-A did not use the word "publication." Now the question arose, publication of which and by whom was punishable. In his lordship's judgment it meant publication by the persons accused in the Section. In this particular case it was argued that the publication was done by the Mahomedan pamphleteer. It should be noted that publication and dissemination were two different things.

In his lordship's opinion upon any interpretation, Sections 153-A, I.P.C., and 108, Cr. P.C. should be read together.

Commenting on the fact that the Chief Presidency Magistrate thought it necessary to bind the appellant down because he did not admit his error, his lordship remarked, that was not proper, merely because the person had insisted upon putting his case before the court.

Upon any view of the matter, it was reasonably plain that there was no necessity in this case to order the execution of the bond. While appreciating that the authorities were anxious to discourage as much as possible anything that was to continue to feed the spirit of riots, his lordship held that if the Legislature intended to lay down that people could be proceeded against for publishing any matter, which in the opinion of the court had a tendency to promote ill-feeling, the legislature would have to say so in plain terms, for the court would not be able to infer from what the Legislature had said that Sections 153-A and 108 were intended to restrict the liberty of the Press.

His lordship was, therefore, of opinion that the order to be passed was that the conviction be set aside, the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate be discharged and the bond entered into be cancelled.

Mr. Justice Mukherjee agreed.—"Forward."

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

Eloquent tributes to the memory of Lokamanya Tilak were paid by a number of speakers in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar. In the photograph above, Mr. B. G. Horniman is seen addressing the crowded meeting.

A PARSI BENEFACTOR.

Photo by—Indian News Agency

Mr. Hormusji Maneekji Khajurina, the new President of the Karachi Parsi Institute, is well-known for his charity and his services during the Great War.

ON A CULTURAL MISSION.

The "Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee (left), Editor of the "Modern Review" and Dr. Das Gupta, Ph.D., (right), who left for Europe on Sunday last.

SEND OFF TO POLICE OFFICIAL.

Photo by E. A. C.

Khan Bahadur Kavasji Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who left for Europe on Sunday, was given a hearty send-off by his colleagues and friends.

LOCAL BOARDS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

(Continued from page 6).

attention of the royal Minister in charge of the department of medicine and sanitation, namely, the Raja of Panagal, is drawn to delay or omission to fill up certain vacancies of the none too large number of super-numery honoraries very grudgingly appointed or announced by the Government, the Raja Sahib replies as if the responsibility for producing competent honoraries is on those who so draw the attention of the august Minister. As things stand now, Bombty must do the pioneer work and set the example for the whole country in this respect.

A Warning.

Meanwhile, I want to warn Bombay against unnecessary bias in the matter of the timely and very necessary word of caution given by Col. Hootan. For not contemplating the dislocation that may arise and did arise as a result of unconditionally giving away the right of choosing and employing the medical staff to local bodies, several men in Government service had to be sent away and considerable dissatisfaction created which could all have been avoided with a little imagination. The last Minto-Morley Council of Madras passed a Local and Municipal Boards Act in 1920 which made provision for such devolution of control. It remained a dead letter until about ten months ago when the Government, at the instance of the Minister, passed orders bringing it into force. The result was dislocation and panic among the Subordinate Medical staff, chiefly sub-assistant surgeons, and the Surgeon-General had to draw the attention of the Government to the unenviable state of affairs. It was then only that the Government's eyes were opened and the Public Health Advisory Board was consulted which suggested the fixing of such surrender of patronage to local bodies at not more than 25 per cent. in each district for the time being. The Minister's action in the whole affair gave rise to all sorts of comments and the answers he gave when his attention was drawn to it was absolutely insulting to the intelligence of the average man or woman. All that will be of very little interest to Bombay and there is no need saying much about it; but it may interest Bombay to know that most reforms and new schemes in the Medical Department are inaugurated just some time before a general election. The increase of pay to Civil Assistant Surgeons sanctioned by the pre-dyarchic Government in December 1920 was actually given at the instance of the Raja of Panagal just before the last general election. It was, as pointed out, the same story in the case of the Local and Municipal Boards Act of 1920, and the Rural Medical Aid Scheme which is being pushed ahead and very much advertised. I have my own opinions about these pre-election activities and bustle and on the Rural Medical Aid Scheme which I still think was beginning at the wrong end of the stick. What I do want to warn Bombay against is the dislocation that may result from instaneous wholesale surrender—slow but thorough will be the wiser rule.

POLITICAL ARTICLES IN PRESS

GOVT TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST MR. F. SHIRRAS

POONA, Aug. 2.

At the Bombay Legislative Council to day replying to a question, the Minister for Education stated that Government was aware that Mr. Findlay Shirras was writing political articles in the Press in America which was contrary to Government servants' conduct rules and that Government intended to take disciplinary action in the matter.

The General Member Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was again bombarded with questions in connection with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. He stated that the dredger "Kalu" was bought secondhand from H.M.'s Government without any guarantee regarding the output. Messrs. Meek and Buchanan were paid only one or two per cent. commisison on the dredger purchase, Sir George Buchanan was paid Rs. 20,000 as professional fees for reporting on the Back Bay project and a sum of Rs. 6,58,711 was paid in all to Messrs. Buchanan and Co.—A.P.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

OFFICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT URGED

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Report of the Ayurvedic and Unani Committee appointed by Government with Justice Gokarna Nath Misra as chairman is published. They recommend that Government should declare policy of State recognition and state encouragement of Indian systems of medicine and direct local bodies to establish as many Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and hospitals as possible. Committee also urge Government to raise the status of the Ayurvedic College and King's Hospital at Victoriagunge in Lucknow to that of State aided Unani College.

Mr. Zahur Ahmad, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, and Maulana Vilayet Hussain have issued long statement to press giving the Mussalman view on music before mos ques. They say the demand of Hindus is new and is highly unreasonable—A.P.

INCREASE IN TAXATION.

PETITION TO GAEKWAR.

PROCESSION TO DEWAN'S BUNGALOW.

BARODA, Aug. 1.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Baroda held in the Maharaja Theatre on July 30th it was resolved to send an urgent cablegram to His Highness, who is at present in Paris, requesting him to cancel his order, sanctioning the new increase in municipal taxes. The President, Hakim Gomar Alli, was authorised by the meeting to approach Nagar Sheth Haribhakti with a request to do the needful in the matter.

By another resolution the meeting decided to address a petition to the Maharaja Gaekwad, setting forth their grievances and requesting him to reconsider his past orders in view of new facts and figures brought to light by the Ratepayers' Association. It also resolved to organise a procession of the citizens and to march towards the bungalow of Sir Manubhai, Dewan Saheb to request him to write to His Highness about their feelings against the new increase.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer who has been nominated an additional member to the Indian Delegation to Geneva left Madras on Sunday night for Bombay en route to Geneva.

The Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Richardson, the Chief of Miraj (Senior), the Chief of Jamkhandi, Colonel and Mrs. C.J.B. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. C.W.A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Framji, Mr. C.G. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. A.R. Dalal, Mr. and Mrs. Balak Ram and Lt. Colonel and Mrs. F.B. Sykes lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday last.

6 MEN CRUSHED UNDER TREE

TRAGEDY AT ANAND

NADIAD, Aug. 1.

News has been received from Anand that on July 29th while some missionaries were preaching to a large gathering under a tree, it suddenly crashed down pinning a large number of people underneath. Immediate attempts were made to rescue the victims, but six persons were found to have died and eighteen injured.—A.P.

COBHAM ARRIVES AT BATAVIA

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Batavia.—Alan Cobham has arrived here.—Reuter.

INDORE NOTES.

SWEATED MILL WORKERS

POLICE PROMOTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Indore July 26.

Mr. Achrekar during the time he was Deputy Inspector-General of police raised his voice against the very low salaries of policemen in the State service. This officer, we are told, attempted to raise their scale of wages. It was, however, a cry in the wilderness and stoutly run down by the Cabinet! Mr. Taylar, the new I.G.P. of Indore, having noticed discontent in the police forces made a demand of Rs. 125000/-. The Cabinet disallowed it and Mr. Taylar had to approach the A.G.G. and secure his sanction. It is gratifying to note that Police constables, head constables and Inspectors will now get a rise in their salaries and at the same time draw allowances. Mr. Taylar will be assisted by two Deputy Inspectors-General, who will be allotted two different circles. If decent salaries are provided it is certain better educated people will be attracted to police service. Mr. Taylar would do well to make a clean sweep of the undesirable with which his predecessor, the well-known Gulam Mohomed, had filled in Indore State Police.

NO COMMUNAL TENSION

The Moharum festival passed off very peacefully. Several Hindus took part in the observance which manifested the harmony which prevails in the two communities in our states. Owing to H.H. the Maharaja's absence from Indore there was no swari on elephant. For three days there was a general holiday. The tabuts marched to Kerbulla maidan for immersion where there was the annual fair. The police arranegments were satisfactory.

The elevation of a practising lawyer from Indore to the bench is a unique event in the history of Holkar State! Mr. Y.W. Bhandarker is appointed as the acting Chief Justice of Indore High Court, during Mr. Yadu Nandan Prasad's leave. Mr. Bhandarkar has considerable influence in the Residency and was made a "Rao Saheb" and his present rise is also attributed to this patronage by the Agency. During the ex-Maharaja's regime favouritism prevabeed and higher posts in the State could only secured by persons who were backed up by influence! One thing extremely painful is that those who have put in long service and those who are by no means incapable officers are superseded and out-siders provided. One cannot understand why this acting chance was not given to Mumtajin Bahadur J.J. Treasurywala B.A.,LL.B., the second Judge who has put in twenty-year service in the udicial Department of Indore State. In what respect Mr. Bhandarkar, who has worked as a pleader for the last twenty years was found superior to Mr. Treasurywala, the most senior judge in the State? It is a riddle that men with practical experience in the State are neglected and outsiders—mostly superannuated men—substituted in their places. The selection made to fill in posts of Chief Engineer, Chief Justice settlement Officer, state-Surgeon, by bringing in men who are retired officers from the Khalsa on very high salaries, is simply scandalous. I think, it is time the A.G.G. took into consideration the claims of old tried servants in the State. Any steps taken by the Minority Administration in this direction would not only add to the efficiency but prove very economical to the state in the long run.

OVER—SWEATED MILL OPERATIVES.

The poor mill workers are much discontented. The cotton lords of Indore have reaped good profits and pocketed fat commissions. They have, however, forgotten the over-sweated mill operative who has to work 14 hours in the hot season and 12 hours during the cold weather. The workers working in the new and old United Malwa Mills struck work demanding their annual bonus. The strikers in a peaceful procession marched towards the neighbouring mills, which also caught contagion and about 4000 mill operatives from Hukumchand mills also downed their tools. The workers are under an impression that it was owing to Sir Hukumchand that they are deprived of their bonus. There is great excitement in the other mills. On account of their unorganised conditions the working men are helpless. Welfare workers in their midst desire that all these textile workers combine and start a trade union; When the mill owners are making profits, it is only right and proper that those who sweat in the mills should claim a share in these profits. It is hoped the A.G.G. will hold an enquiry and take early measures for the introduction of British factory legislation so as to prevent the present over-sweating among mill operatives. The latest news is that about 3000 employees of the Kalliannul mills have joined the strikers.

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THE WORLD OF LABOUR.

WORLD MIGRATION CONGRESS.

DEMAND FOR EQUALITY OF TREATMENT OF WORKERS.

The World Migration Congress arranged by the I.F.T.U., the Labour and Socialist International, which had to be postponed on account of the General Strike in Great Britain, was held in London from 22nd to 25th June. There were present 120 delegates from the following countries:—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, India, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, New Zealand, Palestine, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia; and from the following International Trade Secretaries; Building Workers, Miners, Clothing Workers, Diamond Workers, Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Employees, Wood Workers, Landworkers, Food and Drink Trades Workers, Lithographers, Painters, Workers in the Public Services, Textile Workers, and Transport Workers.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously at the Congress:—

The World Migration Congress, convened by the I. F. T. U. and the L.S.I. at London from 22nd to 25th June 1926, defines its standpoint to the question of migration as follows:

The tendency of capitalist development is towards a rapid growth of the capacity for production which gives rise to a decline in the number of workers needed to produce a given quantity of goods.

The market has not kept pace with this increase of production. The result is a surplus of workers and a formidable amount of unemployment, especially in Europe, which has suffered heavily from the consequences of the war: this unemployment having chiefly affected those industrial states which had previously reached the highest degree of development.

The labour market being thus unfavourable, there is increased eagerness among workers to emigrate to countries where economic conditions are, comparatively speaking, more promising.

Another incentive to emigration, whether temporary or permanent, is the ever-present desire of the workers to leave countries with lower standards of living and go to others, where the standard of life is higher.

From territories which are greatly overpopulated and backward in industrial development, there is also a constant stream of emigrants; and yet another cause of emigration which is continually coming to the front is the political oppression of the workers.

The rush of large numbers of workers to those countries where economic conditions are better and which are therefore still capable of absorbing them, may in certain cases be a danger to the working class of these states, because there are just grounds for fearing a depression of the level of wages and other working conditions for native workers in these countries.

The Congress does not regard the present specially strong tendency towards emigration from states with unfavourable economic conditions as being an effective and permanent method of overcoming the economic crisis; on the other hand, it considers emigration as a phenomenon which is an inevitable result of capitalist development.

The incapacity of the prevailing capitalist system to achieve any solution of the world economic crisis is clearly seen in the proposals made by its representatives, which usually tend to intensify rather than mitigate such crisis.

It also desires to emphasise its conviction that it is the duty of all governments to provide for the solution of migration problems in the manner best conducive to international peace and goodwill, and to the protection of the interests both of the emigrant workers and of the workers in the countries to which they go.

The Congress, further instructs the I.F.T.U. and the L.S.I. to appoint a joint commission to make a further study of the economic, social, national and racial factors entering into the migration question, and to bring the results before a future Congress.

RESOLUTION I.

This Congress considers that every country should establish a state migration office on which the trade union organisations should have adequate representation. In addition, an International Migration Office, also with adequate trade union representation, should be created within the framework of the International Labour Office to

(1) draw up international conventions and recommendations concerning migration.

(2) provide ample and reliable information concerning migration.

RESOLUTION II.

The Congress demands the strict prohibition of all propaganda in favour of emigration by private transport enterprises, and the abolition of all private migration agencies. For this purpose it recommends that, where these do not already exist, state migration offices shall be set up to advise and give moral assistance to emigrants. The trade union centres must have adequate representation on these offices. The function of these offices shall be to prepare and secure the passing of legislation providing for the abolition of all private migration agencies, and also to provide for the supply of full and reliable information concerning wages etc. in the countries of immigration, the medical examination of emigrants before departure, the provision of good travelling conditions, the reception of the emigrants in the countries of immigration and their conveyance to the places where they will live and work.

The legislation of every country must ensure to all immigrant workers, both male and female, the same rights as national workers in respect of wages and working conditions. The unfair recruiting of immigrants must be stopped by making all migration agents and all other persons acting in the business interests of these, responsible for all prejudice caused to emigrants through the violation of existing regulations or inter-state agreements.

The Congress demands the abolition of passport and visa charges for emigrants in contries of emigration, transit and immigration.

RESOLUTION III.

This Congress recommends that all labour bodies co-operate to secure for immigrant workers complete equality of treatment in respect of all forms of social insurance established by law in the country of immigration.

In view of the inequality of the progress made in the various countries in the important field of social legislation, this congress welcomes the efforts of the International Labour Office to standardise such legislation, and recommends that these efforts should be accelerated and extended to every form of social insurance, (compensation for industrial accidents, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, old-age and death insurance, widows' and orphans' pensions).

The Congress also consider that everything should be done pending the achievement of the above to promote the adoption of the principle of reciprocity of treatment.

RESOLUTION IV.

This Congress recommends the I.F.T.U. to take all necessary measures for the organisation of immigrant workers.

With regard to trade union organisation, this Congress recommends:

(1). That international regulations should be drawn up by the national centres affiliated with the I.F.T.U., and the International Trade Secretariats to ensure the prompt and smooth transfer of emigrast workers from their unions in the old countries to the competent unions in the new.

(2). That trade union centres shoud do all in their power by propaganda of every kind to stimulate the organisation of immigrant workers in trade unions, special groups of foreign nationalities being formed only with the sanction of the national centre in the country of immigration; and

(3) That the trade union centres should endeavour to secure the equality of treatment of immigrant members in respect of all trade Union benefit.

RESOLUTION V.

The Congress demands the suppression of all restrictions on the right to work of certain categories of workers where those restrictions have the effect of driving these workers out of their native land.

Emigrant workers who, for political reasons cannot establish their nationality, should be provided with Passports by some international body.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

MR N M JOSHI'S QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. N. M. Joshi has given notice of the following questions he will ask in the Legislative Assembly:—

*1 Is it a fact that the Hon'ble Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra had undertaken in his closing speech during the discussion on the Maternity Benefits Bill, to enquire into the question of the prohibition of employment of women in Factories, Mins and other organised industries, some time before and some time after confinement and of the provision of the Maternity Benefits?

*2. Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken or they propose to take to institute such an enquiry?

(a) Will the Government of India be pleased to state whether they have made rules prohibiting the employment of women under mines?

(b) If they have made such rules will they be pleased to state when these rules will be published?

(c) If they have not yet made the rules, will they be pleased to make a statement regarding the present position of the question?

*3. Will the Government of India be pleased to state whether they propose to introduce legislation in this session for introducing the system of shifts in Indian Mines?

(a) If they do not propose to introduce legislation in this session, will they be pleased to make a statement regarding the stage at which the quetion is arrived and regarding their proposals for the introduction of the shift system?

*4. Will the Government of India be pleased to state when the Trade Union Act will come into force?

*5. (a) Is it a fact that the Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes had undertaken during the discussion on the Railway Budget, to consider the question of making an annual report regarding the Indianisation of superior Railway services?

(b) Will the Government of India be pleased to state what is their decision in this matter?

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

*6. (a) Will the Government of India be pleased to state whether they have so far issued report on the working of the Workmens' Compensation Act?

(b) If they have not, will they be pleased to issue an annual report on the working of this Act?

*7. Is it a fact that the labour conditions in Japan adversely affect the position of certain industries in India and if so, will they be pleased to take steps to secure and publish authentic information regarding the labour conditions in that country?

*8. (a) Is it a fact that the question of forced or compulsory labour has been discussed at the meeting or meetings of the League of Nations or of its Committees or of its subsidiary organisations?

(b) Is it a fact that contradictory statements are made on this question by delegates representing different interests at one or more of these meetings?

(c) Will the Government of India be pleased to make an authoritative enquiry into this question and publish its results?

*9. Will the Government of India be pleased to make a statement as to their proposals for granting increased labour representation in Indian Legislatures?

*10. Will they be pleased to give an opportunity to the Labour Organisations in the Country to consider these proposals before they are finally adopted?

KICKS BY EUROPEANS.

*11. Will the Government of India be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to some cases of deaths of labourers due to kicks or blows given by Europeans?

*12. Will the Government of India be pleased to state whether they propose to undertake special legislation for the protection of labourers in India against physical attacks by Europeans?

*12. Will the Government of India be pleased to state whether they propose to undertake special legislation for the protection of abourers in India against physical attacks by Europeans?

*1. (a) Is it a fact that Indian Drivers on N. W. Railway do not possess all privileges which are possessed by European Drivers as regards leave and foreign railway passes?

(b) If so will the Government of India be pleased to remove these incqualities?

*2. (a) Is it a fact that on N. W. Railway a large number of Indian shunters and Firemen are on daily rates of pay?

(b) If so will the Government of India be pleased to put them on the monthly rates?

*3. (a) Is it a fact that N. W. Railway employees were once allowed to pass Night Vision Examination with glasses?

(b) Is it a fact that this has now been disallowed?

(c) Will the Government of India be pleased to restore to them the privilege of passing the said examination with glasses?

*4. (a) Is it a fact that on the N. W. Railway the frontier allowance is counted as pay for the purpose of the Provident Fund?

(b) Is it a fact that the said allowance is not counted as pay for gratuity and free passes?

(c) Will the Government of India be pleased to treat the allowance as part of pay for gratuity and free passes also?

*5. (a) Is it a fact that on N. W. Railway subscribers to the Providend Fund are not granted loans out of the Fund for marriage and for building a house?

(b) Will the Government of India be pleased to extend the privilege to their employees on the N. W. Railway?

*6. Is it a fact that the workers in the Cordite Factory at Aravenkadu are not given any gratuity or that there is no provision for Provident Fund for them?

*7. Has the attention of the Government of India be drawn to the representation made by the Cordite Factory Labour Union to Master-General of Supplies for instituting a system of Provident Fund and Gratuity for the workers in the Cordite Factory?

*8. Will the Government of India be pleased to take some steps to provide for the old age of the workers in the Cordite Factory and also for making some provision for the dependents after the death of the workers?

*9. (a) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the representation made by the President of the Kirkee Arsenal Workmen's Union to the Quarter-Master General?

(b) Is it a fact that the said representation states that the wages of workmen are low?

(i) that there are no rules regarding workmen's promotion to higher ranks, annual increment of wages, leave, discharge, gratuity and Provident Fund?

(c) Is it a fact that workmen in the Factory are discharged without even a month's notice.

*10. (a) Has the Government of India received through the Government of Bombay a representation made by the President of the Bhil Seva Mandal asking for special representation for the Bhils in the Bombay Legislative Council?

(b) Will the Government of India be pleased to state what they propose to do in the matter?

LABOUR AND LEGISLATURE

RIGHT OF ELECTION

Mr. Jhabvala, Honorary Secretary of the following Associations, has forwarded the following resolution to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay demanding increased rights of representation to the Legislative Councils. The Associations are as follows:—B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Government Peons and Menial Service Union, Telegraph Workmen's Union, Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, Saloon-keepers and Barbars' Association, Hack and Victoria Owners' Union, Bombay Port Trust Staff Union, Alcock Ashdown Workshop Workmen's Union, Indian Seamen's Union, Central Labour Board and Crawford Market Stall-keepers' Association.

The resolution is as follows:—

Whereas Labour has organized itself in different industries on constitutional lines and has improved its status in all matters pertinent to it since the pre-Reform days, and whereas the Reform Inquiry Committee has deservingly recommended increased representation of Labour in both the Central and Provincial Legislatures and has accepted the principle of election for the same and whereas the present system of representation of Labour has not only proved discouragingly ruinous to the cause of Labour but also been helpful in keeping the interest of Labour in the background, the Unions urge upon the Government of India the immediate necessity of abolishing the present system of nomination and granting adequate seats for all classes of Labour by election in both the Central and Provincial Legislatures and that the right of such election should be vested in the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Provincial Committees of the same.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

DOCKS STAFF UNION.

The authorities of the Bombay Port Trust have at last resolved to pay back the employees' extra wages for night duty as a result of the men's fight through their Union. But they want to give it by way of compensation. A crowded meeting of the representatives of the employees was held at Mazgaon when the following resolution was unanimously passed. It has now been communicated to the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Resolution:—The Managing Committee of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union beg to convey to the Chairman of the Port Trust their sense of deep resentment at the notice put up by the Docks Manager on the Notice Board in connection with the payment of Night Wages to the employees at the day wage rate, in which it is stated that the 50 per cent. is to be given as compensation allowance in lieu of the increased amount of service the employees would be required to put forth. The Committee further protest against the resolution of the authorities to insert a separate column in the pay sheet as compensatory allowance which deprives the employees of their rightful claim to the 50 per cent. allowance in return for their hard duty.

The Committee are emphatically of opinion that night duty should be paid at its own rate as was prevailing at first; it cannot be paid at the usual day wage rate. The Committee therefore earnestly request the Chairman to revise his decision in the matter. The employees express their regret at the attitude taken up by the management in proposing to give compensation for what it is the employees right to claim.

The Committee also beg to put forward the plea of even those who serve during the day for more than the stipulated period of service. Tally clerks and others who have to put in nearly 11 hours of duty during the day are still paid at the rate of 8 hours a day. It is therefore requested that they should be paid extra for the extra period of service they are required to put in even during the day time.

COOPERATIVE GRAIN SELLING

In less than three years the farmers of Western Canada have built up the largest co-operative grain selling organization in the world—the Canadian Wheat Pool—with its three units in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Pool has now a membership of 125,000, controlling the produce of 13,230,000 acres out of a total of 21,000,000 acres sown to wheat last year in Canada.

JAIN SVETAMBER CONFERENCE.

"Chronicle" Photos.

A special session of the Jain Svetambar Conference, attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of India was held at the Madhav Bagh in Bombay on Saturday last and continued its sittings on Sunday and Monday, under the presidentship of Syt. Bahadursinhji Singhi for the purpose of considering the award of Mr. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General (Western Indian States in the dispute between the Palitana Durbar and the Jain community of India. The two photographs published above show the Conference in session on the opening day, the president (right) and the Chairman of the Reception Committee (left) being seen (standing) in the photograph on the left.

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WORKERS' CHILDREN.

SAFEGUARDS IN AMERICA

Those interested in "Child Welfare movement and labour problem in India will be interested to read the following statement issued by the National Child Labour Committee of the United States as to what the committee holds to be the reasonable minimum standards, which—should be adopted and adequately enforced by all of the States. The standards include the prohibition of: (1) Certain work for children under fourteen. (2) night work for those under sixteen. (3) a working day of more than, 8 hours for children under sixteen, and (4) employment in physically and morally dangerous occupations for those under eighteen years of age. The complete statement is as follows:

1. No child under fourteen to be employed at any gainful occupation except in domestic service or agriculture.

2. No child under sixteen to be employed:

(1) At any work known to be dangerous, injurious, or hazardous. Places and occupations known to be dangerous or hazardous for children under sixteen should be enumerated in the law, but authority should be delegated to some state board to extend the list.

(2) After 7 at night or before in the morning.

(3) For more than 8 hours a day—or 6 days—or 48 hours a week.

(4) Unless the employer gets the work permit from the proper school official upon the following four conditions: (Except that—no work permit should be required for work in domestic service or agriculture).

(a) A promise of employment showing the exact nature of the work.

(b) Evidence that the child is of legal age for that—specific employment.

(c) Evidence that the child has completed the 8th grade of the public school or its equivalent. If all other requirements are complied with, this should be waived during the time the public school of the district is not in session, a special vacation work permit being issued.

(d) A statement by a physician showing that he finds the child physically fit for that particular employment.

3. No child under eighteen to be employed at any occupation or in any place known and declared to be dangerous, injurious or hazardous for children under eighteen. Places and occupations known to be dangerous or hazardous for children under eighteen. Places be enumerated in the law,—but authority should be delegated to some state board to extend the list.

WOODHOUSE MEMORIAL PRIZE.

In memory of Mr. E. J. Woodhouse, late Economic Botanist and Principal of Sabour Agricultural College who was killed in action in France in 1917, a prize of books to the value of Rs. 85 will be awarded to the writer of the best thesis on some botanical or horticultural subject.

Competitors must be graduates of an Indian University and not more than 30 years of age. Papers should be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, Sabour, Bhagalpur, E.I.R., Loop, before November 1st. Failing papers of sufficient merit no award will be made.

C. P. SWARAJISTS.

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 2.

It is understood that for the 23rd Non-Mahomedan seats in the C.P. Hindu districts the newly founded party of Independent Congressmen will set up as many as 20 candidates. It is generally believed in well informed circles that 18 seats will be successfully contested by this party. The total strength of orthodox Swarajists from the three electoral divisions of Nagpur, Berar and C.P. Hindu districts is not likely to exceed 10 as against 44, the original strength of the Swarajya Party in 1924.—A.P.

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INDEPENDENT CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

C. P. MANIFESTO.

JUBBULPORE. Aug. 1.

The following statement has been issued under the signature of Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, leader of the Swaraj Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council and several others associated with him both inside and outside the Council:—

We, the undersigned Congressmen in the Hindi districts of the Central Provinces, being of opinion that the present political situation in the country warrants a modification of the programme chalked out by the Congress at Cawnpore within the Legislative Councils with a view to secure more effective coordination between different shades of opinion in this province and to secure the largest representation of Congressmen in the local legislative council do hereby declare as under: (1) That the policy of obstruction in the Provincial Council should only be pursued having regard to the verdict of the electorate throughout the country and not as a result of return of a majority of Congressmen in this province alone. We are of opinion that unless and until Congressmen are returned in a majority in at least two of major provinces of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and United provinces, the Central provinces alone should not be harnessed to obstructive programme as we consider that an isolated pursuit of that policy in a minor province is not likely to advance the objective of the Indian National Congress.

We do not pledge ourselves to accept offices as a part of our political creed. If after election the response made by Government be satisfactory and if the power or responsibility and initiative necessary for the effective discharge of their duties are secured to Ministers, we shall consider the response on its own merits. The decision in our opinion, should be left to the majority of Congressmen in the Council. It shall be our endeavour to convert the next session of the Congress to this view. In pursuance of this declaration we solemnly promise to stand as Independent Congressmen in the forthcoming election to the local Legislative Council and will honestly carry out the objects stated above in letter and spirit.

RESORT TO VIOLENCE CONDEMNED.

ALLAHABAD HINDUS' MEETING.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

At a largely attended public meeting of the Hindus of Allahabad at Mayo Hall this evening under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha with Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in the chair the following resolution was moved by the Hon. Raja Rampal Singh:—

"This public meeting of the Hindus of Allahabad deplores and condemns all resort to violence by whomsoever made for the assertion of any religious right and further deplores the growth of communal tension between Hindus and Muslims and trusts, while maintaining the correct attitude in upholding the legitimate rights, Hindus will do everything in their power to reduce that tension and to restore goodwill between the two communities.

The resolution was seconded by the Raja of Tirwa and after it had been supported by several Hindus including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who made a stirring speech it was adopted.

THE MUSIC QUESTION.

The meeting further regretted that some Muslims had, during the last few years, raised objections to processions accompanied by music passing before mosques and that in Allahabad and some other places officers of Government had virtually upheld objections and placed unprecedented restrictions upon such processions and had thereby prevented Hindus from exercising those rights which they had exercised from times immemorial.

The meeting also welcomed the opinion expressed by H. E. the Viceroy that such questions should be decided in conformity with the established custom and requested the Government either to institute a proper enquiry and decide what that established local custom was or to adopt the impartial attitude of the Central Provinces Government.—A. P.

ARREST OF INNOCENT PERSONS.

A SEALDAH INCIDENT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The police took no steps to verify the statement of the accused who had given up their sleep and their money to help the unfortunate girl. It was remarkable that having arrested these charitable persons, the police did nothing to help the girl themselves," remarked the Bench Magistrate, Sealdah, in acquitting Srimantalal Mukherjee Puranchand, a Hindu Relief Committee volunteer and two others on a charge under Section 122, Rly. Act. A Hindu girl who had missed her parents was crying in the railway station, Sealdah, and was being taken by the accused to the Hindu Relief Home. The havildar on duty arrested them, in spite of the credentials supplied by Puranchand.—Free Press.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

CONFISCATION OF EX-RULERS' PROPERTY.

A DEBATE ON THE PARIAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, July 7.

In spite of the shortage of 5½ million votes on the referendum of June 20 on this question, the matter does not seem to be settled. The required number of 20 million votes would have been reached if no private and social pressure had been used on the voters. Especially in the country, it is said that voters were afraid of being observed before the booths, if they were employers of anti-aristocratic tendencies, they were afraid of their fellow property-owners; if they were employees, they were afraid of their masters. So the 14½ million votes have recorded a moral success in favour of the confiscation of the nobility, although many people who were otherwise against the nobility did not want to vote on the question because they were against having anything to do with the principle at all of confiscation. Still the Government seems to pacify the strong wish of such a large number of voters, not as a principle of course, but as a "sop" thrown to satisfy them. In spite of the legal negative results of the voting, and the Government carrying the day on that point, it was afraid of a deadlock leading to dissolution of the Cabinet or of the Reichstag.

So, the leading organ which voices Hindenburg-Stresseman views and which was during and before the war, a militarist organ, writes characteristically enough on the "unsolved problem" (rd July morning) It begins: "The result of the Reichstag debate can satisfy nobody. The big cloud of discussion remains over the German public."

From this and other events reported since then, it seems to be conclusive that the Social Democrats have fallen out among themselves and they are afraid as a whole of further complications in the country, which are good only for the communists, who clamour for confiscation of all things for the benefit of their state. Hence the Social Democrats who clamoured with the communists "only against the princes" withdrew by the back door to save the present constitution and their own party.

While this is an advantage to the Dawes leaders—politically against the communists it may not be so advantageous to them in economically saving the present state on the Dawes plan of making Germany pay. For the money which New York and London Bankers want to get out of Germany can "possibly," even then "not certainly," come by uncompensated confiscation and auction alone. So both German finance and the foreign creditors are facing the Devil and the Deep sea alike.

Probably the Government is trying to clear a middle way by partial confiscations.

INDIAN MEETING.

Last week there was arranged in the Hindusthan Association Rooms a lecture by a German missionary to India before the war on the Pariahs. The gentleman seems to have been mostly in Tamil Nadu and he gave a very correct and sympathetic account of the lot of the Pariahs. The meeting was small but serious. A discussion followed. The chief point in the discussion was how to improve Pariah conditions. The lecturer had suggested that the Pariahs should be converted to one or other of the religions to elevate their status as well as to unify the country. One student asked whether it was at all necessary to give them religion. Another found it horrible, like the speaker that they are not allowed into temples. A third exclaimed "Thank God, they were kept out of the religious places."

An Indian who hailed from the part where the missionary gentleman had been active while claiming that he had been one of the most aristocratic Brahmins who would not eat with any other caste Brahmins in India, agreed absolutely that the description of the lecturer was true. After having lived abroad for so many years, he came to the conclusion that there were Pariahs not only in India but also in democratic countries without a caste system. The Pariah system in India was based absolutely upon religious grounds, while in Europe and other countries on money making system. While it is true the European Pariahs can rise higher if they acquire mone yand remain low in station if they cannot get it, there can be no advantage to the Pariahs in India to be converted into any religion, for they will still remain pariahs in their respective new communities. He further said that, for his part, he had found himself a Pariah not only in U. S. A. but also in other democratic countries where he had no money and, therefore, he feels with the Indian Pariahs in this matter and is proud to be Pariah with them. He suggested that instead of trying to convert them or get them into sacred places, if arrangements would be made to increase national production so much in the country that all can freely have as much of material wealth as any other, their condition would not be so bad and they would know how to improve themselves in other respects. It was his opinion that interdining and inter-marrying was not 'necessarily' a starting point towards democracy however much it may smoothen the road. He admitted that the missionaries were doing some good to them, but they had their own object in view. Pandit Tarachand Roy made some concluding remarks as president, and the meeting closed harmoniously between the lecturer and the audience.

A PAINLESS, CURE.

A DOCTOR'S CLAIM.

Dr. E. J. Treasurywala, M.D, a local practitioner of old standing, claims to have discovered a cure for Hydrocele, the chief merit of which, he says, is that the patients can be treated under it without undergoing operation, and "without the trouble of being confined to bed for a single day." Dr. Treasurywala wrote to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay asking for the "establishment of a medical research Council here" so that discoveries like his could be tested by the medical profession. The Surgeon-General after an interview with him wrote that he "could not approve of the exploitation of a secret remedy and the publication of circulars with regard to it by a qualified medical man." Dr. Treasurywala had publicly announced in an advertisement that his discovery was "a permanent safe and easy cure of Hydrocele." The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh has, through its Council, intimated to him that the advertisement is a "contravention of the obligation" which he signed on receiving "the License of this College." Dr. Treasurywala has protested to the Council that he is working for "the benefit of suffering humanity" and not for "self-aggrandisement." The decision of the Council, which threatens to withdraw his license, is not yet known. Dr. Treasurywala in his reply to the Surgeon-General says: "My cure is my own invention and I must have some consideration for revealing my cure which I have discovered after a lifelong research work, to the world; for the moment it is revealed because of its vast scope of improvement in the hands of surgeons, nobody will care to come to me for treatment. My cure, if known to the world, will not be an "exploitation of a secret remedy" on my part, but it will be financially a great benefit to your good Government."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

OPPOSITION TO PROF. SARKAR'S APPOINTMENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug 2.

The "Englishman" authoritatively understands that the rumour about Government's reconsideration regarding the appointment of Prof. Jadunath Sarkar as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University is baseless. The conference between the Syndics and the Acting Governor last week was not for reconsideration of the appointment, but the Governor merely satisfied the Syndicate that no revolutionary change need be apprehended during Mr. Sarkar's term of office. The official notification of Mr. Sarkar's appointment is expected this week.—Free Press.

NO FORWARD CONTRACTS.

CALCUTTA MARWARI PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' RESOLVE.

CALCUTTA, July 31.

An echo of the recent communal outbreaks in the city especially in Burrabazar area, was heard at a private meeting of the Marwari Piecegoods Merchants of Burrabazar, when they resolved not to place any forward contracts for or sell ready from stock on godown due terms, different classes of foreign piecegoods from 2nd of July to about middle of November, but business ready for delivery might be transacted. A merchant violating the above resolve would have to pay a penalty of rupees fifteen per bale so transacted.—A. P.

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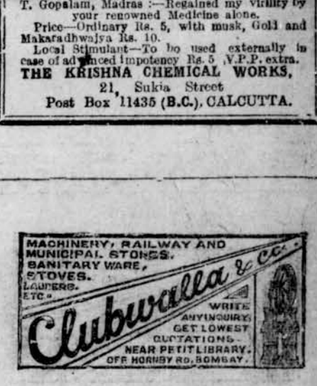

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GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The situation in the Punjab is daily getting worse—why? Because the Government is not in touch with the people and swallows with avidity any cock and bull story the C. I. D. serve up. The Punjab Government must be guided by their District officers and not be led by the nose by the C.I.D. In the present Governor the Punjab possesses as clever as a man as Oxford ever sent out but clever people are more easily deceived than fools—wisdom has nothing to do with cleverness wisdom is cleverness of the soul which looks down with pity on the manoeuvres of the mind—. Why is the average soldier civilian so successful as an administrator? His reports are crude and lack lucidity but he has the human touch—his perspective is not limited nor his vision distorted nor does he lay himself out to write screeds that will ultimately find their way into the British Press—he is in touch with the people and their hopes and aspirations—he has probably fought in many an action side by side with Indian comrades— has probably been attended to when woundeded by somm faithful and devoted soldier servant—hence the human touch. How many I.C.S. Oxford and Cambridge pre-war civilians ever went into the firing line during the Great war? Most of them sat tight, wrote screeds, assisted in recruiting, drew enormous salaries, honours and decorations were showered on these stay-at-homes.

Will the present Governor of the Punjab permit a common soldier to inform him that the population of the Punjab is agricultural—the wealth of the Punjab is agricultural—the revenue of the Punjab is agricultural and the Army of the Punjab is agricultural? It, therefore, follows as the night the day that if political power is to be given to any one it must be given to the agriculturist. Who actually possesses it? Lawyers and money-lenders.

"VERB SAP."

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA AND MUSLIM COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I learn that some leading Mahomedans of Bombay have appealed to the Government of Bombay to cause us to delete certain objectionable passages in the Marathi Encyclopaedia.

Some days ago, when I paid a visit to Bombay, I have called upon the important and influential members of the Muslim community of Bombay who had taken part in the agitation against the Marathi Encyclopaedia.

I had explained to him that it is not our desire to have a large section of our population prejudiced against us, and that I was prepared to confer with the leading Mahomedans of Bombay regarding the best way of improving the situation. I had, also, explained to them that since we intend to make Marathi Encyclopaedia a national work, and project to have it translated in the number of languages in India with suitable changes in each edition, we do not desire to have an important community like Mahomedans permanently prejudiced against us. The patronage from Mahomedans for the Gujarathi Edition is likely to be considerable. Thus ordinary business matters, also, would make us have Mahomedans with us than against us.

In the meanwhile I see that an appeal to the Government has been got up and after having read the news of that, I have sent a letter to the Mahomedan gentleman whom I met during my visit to Bombay. I give below the letter without the name of the gentleman to whom it was addressed:—

"I wonder that your friends and co-religionists have appealed to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to ask His Excellency to cause us to delete some passages from the Marathi Encyclopaedia.

You had been aware of my perfectly friendliness towards your co-religionists, and that I was prepared to confer with them to find out the best way of improving the situation and yet it seems that wrong Counsels have prevailed, and your co-religionists have appealed to the Government.

I don't think that the appeal to the Government will be very useful to you or that it will be able to do something that is definitely advantageous to your cause.

Since you have put the matter to the Government, it becomes necessary for us to fight against any interference from the State in the work of scholarship in the interest and freedom of learning. We shall take the attitude that the Government has no business to interfere and shall have to maintain that attitudes energetically and enthusiastically in the interest of learning, although we have every desire to meet with the wishes of your co-religionists.

I am writing this letter to you so that you may not misunderstand our notice of resistence when the time will come."

I hope you will publish this and the publication of this would clear up many misunderstandings. In fact I would like to have the sympathy of educated Mahomedans to prevent state interference in the work of Scholarship.—Yours, etc,

SHRIDHAR V. KETKAR,
Editor-in-Chief.

Poona, July 30.

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadpasal V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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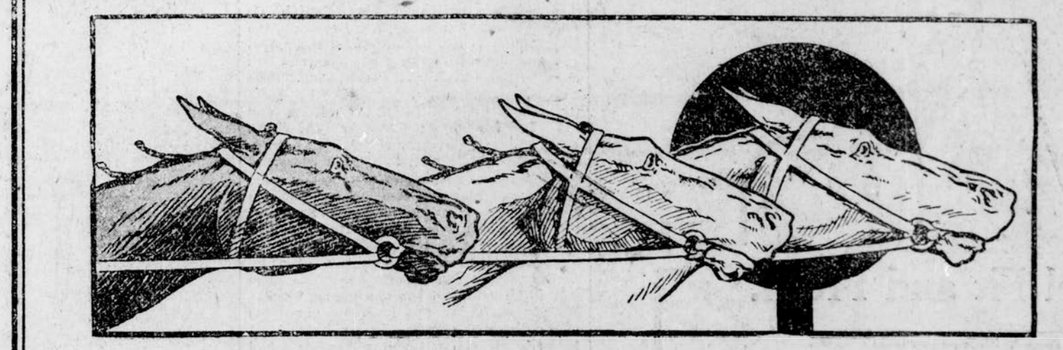

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CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1. Each Entry must be made on a sheet of note-paper, on which Competitors will place the names of the first three horses in the order in which they consider they will finish. Each Entry must clearly state the name of the Race and contain the Competitor's name and full address, written in English.
2. Two White Paper Discs embossed with the words, "SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES" (one of which is packed in each tin of "Sportsman" Cigarettes), or ten Sportsman Packet Fronts must be enclosed with each Entry.
3. Competitors may send in as many entries as they like, but each attempt must be on a separate sheet of note-paper.
4. Entries should be enclosed in envelopes clearly addressed to:—
The Manager,
"Sportsman" Competition,
Post Box No. 89,
Calcutta.
5. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped envelopes will be refused. It is recommended that Competitors send their Entries by Registered Post.
6. Entries must reach the Manager of the "Sportsman" Competition not later than the last post of the day before the Race is run.
7. No correspondence will be entered into with regard to this Competition.
8. Entries are only accepted on the understanding that the decision of the Manager of the Competition be accepted as final and binding in all matters relating to the Competition.
9. In the event of more than one Competitor forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be accordingly divided. If, on the other hand, no one succeeds in forecasting the first three horses correctly, the prize will be awarded to (or divided between) the effort (or efforts) most nearly correct, as determined by the Manager of the Competition.
10. Entries will not be accepted from the Employees (or their relations) of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., or its associated Companies.
11. In the event of any of the Races detailed in this advertisement not being held, or being declared void, the Competition relating to such races will automatically become void.
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